FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR'S MBFR REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED ON 23D ROUND

AU171837 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 81 p 7

[Bedrich Zegar, PRAVDA Vienna correspondent, interview with E. Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the MBFR talks in Vienna: "Not Figures, But Willingness"]

[Text] Last Thursday the 23d round of the Vienna talks on the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces and armament in Central Europe ended. After a 1-month break they will resume. The results to date are not satisfactory. The negotiations have reached an impasse because the delegations of the NATO countries do not display enough willingness to push the negotiations to their goal. We asked Ambassador Dr Emil Keblusek, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, for the assessment of the Vienna negotiations to date and for some indication of their further course.

[Question] The 23d round of the Vienna negotiations has ended. What did it bring and what are its results?

[Answer] In the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador N. Tarasov, at the last session of the 23d round and at the subsequent press conference, it was stressed that should we assess that round according to its results, then--unfortunately--almost nothing concrete was achieved apart from an agreement on the duration of the reduction's first stage, which has not been approved yet. The West refused to cooperate with the socialist countries in the negotiations on the basic issues of the future agreement, and concentrated only on emphasizing numerical data about the socialist countries' troops and on information about their organizational structure. In reply to our urging that the West help push the negotiations forward, we often get the answer that the Western delegations need time for new governments which took office recently and also plead other reasons for their passivity in the negotiations. However, an interesting thing is that when it comes to increasing their armed forces and armament in central Europe, they are not passive at all. As the 26th CPSU Congress, the 16th CPCZ Congress and also the congresses of other fraternal parties stressed, the socialist countries displayed and are displaying enough patience in resolving the complex issues of the current development of international relations. At the same time we demand that the West takes a clear position on the disarmament issue and reacts with concrete steps to our proposals.

[Question] What are the causes of the unsatisfactory course of the Vienna talks and why is the West not active anough?

[Answer] The West wants neither to reduce the numerical strength of ground forces, nor limit the air forces. It even rejects the proposal that the numerical strength of troops be frozen for the duration of the Vienna negotiations. It substantiates its unwillingness with various invented causes and therefore those voices are right which condemn the West for lacking the political will to reach an agreement--and not just in Vienna. The maneuvering with numerical data serves only to mask the lack of political good will and willingness. On the other hand, the socialist countries are exerting great efforts to constructively contribute to the success of the Vienna negotiations. That is attested to by our compromise proposals, with which we are meeting our partners halfway and by the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory, which is a part of the area to which the negotiations pertain. Our initiative last year creates a firm foundation for drawing closer viewpoints and for reaching a serious agreement.

[Question] How are we to understand the stubborn position of the West on the issue of numerical data, and what does it pursue with it?

[Answer] The numerical data have been discussed in Vienna for 4 years now, but the West pretends not to see it. During the Vienna negotiations the West several times altered--and always upward--its estimates of the numerical strength of the troops of the socialist countries. In 1976 we submitted our official data and proposed another exchange of numerical data on 1 January 1980. The West did not react and now it accuses us of not cooperating in resolving that issue. It thinks that by introducing the issue of numerical data on the agenda it will seize the initiative. That, however, is a wrong notion; the arguments of the socialist countries are clear, and today the public is adequately informed. It cannot be deceived. Such maneuvering rather tempts one to think that the purpose of the discussion about figures is not an attempt to determine precisely the real numerical strength and eliminate disparity, but to ascribe to the socialist countries greater numerical strength than they actually have and then achieve a three-fold reduction on the part of the socialist countries to upset the equilibrium and gain superiority.

[Question] The negotiations will continue in Vienna in a month. What are the prospects for achieving the main objective: The reduction of the military potential in central Europe?

[Answer] I would like to express the conviction that the Western delegations will reassess their standpoints during the break, and will take more realistic positions. The agreement on the reduction's first stage is actually very close at hand, but one must not put artificial obstacles in its way. Our proposals are on the table, they offer solutions to problems that will not endanger either side and will satisfy millions of people who are waiting for Europe to be at last rid of the danger of a military conflict. If the Western delegations thoroughly study our proposals and are also willing to constructively react, it could be of immense importance, not only for Europe, but also for the whole world, because Europe is the main barometer of the overall situation in the world.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

LD151256 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Apr (MTI)--"Playing for Time" is the title of an editorial in the Wednesday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP dealing with the recently ended 23rd round of the central European arms reduction talks, the "failure of which is thought-provoking because a relatively wide-range agreement has been developed, as a result of the efforts of the socialist countries, concerning the questions of the agreement referring to the first stage of arms reduction. There is agreement in that 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American soldiers should be withdrawn from the central European area during the reduction. Agreement has also increased in that the agreement referring to the first stage be valid for 3 years. By taking the standpoints of countries belonging to NATO into consideration, the socialist countries are ready for the two sides to collectively freeze the staff of armed forces for the time-span of the first stage, that is for 3 years.

"Several [word indistinct] had high hopes of the 23rd round of negotiations which began in January, thinking of the agreement already established", points out the editorial. "That this did not come about is the responsibility of the delegations of the NATO countries. The disarmament committee of the Socialist International, better-known as the Palme committee, recently reached the conclusion, on the basis of information acquired from the participants of the Vienna talks, that the lack of political determination in the Hofburg Palace delays reaching concrete agreement. And this political determination is missing from the Western side...."

According to the statement of the editorial in MAGYAR HIRLAP, "the NATO countries wish to make use of the Western side's playing for time so that they can change the currently existing military equilibrium in central Europe to their own advantage."

LLESHI SENDS GREETINGS TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

AU171644 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 17 Apr 81

["Message of Greetings"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 17 Apr (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania has sent the following message to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

On occasion of the national day, the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Syria, it is a pleasure for me to extend the best greetings and wishes to you and through you to the Syrian people in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly as well as on my behalf.

We wish your people successes at work for the prosperity and safeguard of the homeland from the imperialist-Zionist plots and intrigues.

I express my conviction that the relations of friendship between our two peoples and countries will develop in the future, too.

ATA CALLS MADRID SECURITY CONFERENCE 'FARCE'

AU171649 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 17 Apr 81

["Another Round of the Farce on 'European Security' Ended in Madrid"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 17 Apr (ATA)--Another round of the farce on "European security" ended in Madrid and it will resume on May 5. As it was expected the meeting yielded no result. Its participants did not even agree on a joint communique. But, they, certainly, agreed that the conference must continue, because it serves the two superpowers and their allies to deceive the peoples, to conceal their true warmongering activity in the of the European and world public opinion. [as received]

It is significant the fact that while in Madrid, the representatives of the two superpowers and their followers are pouring in torrents the slogans on peace, another performance was played on the European theater. It is for several weeks now that the visits of the top officials of Washington and Moscow to Western and Eastern Europe respectively have become more frequent. At a time when the chieftains of Soviet social-imperialists, Brezhnev included, went to Prague, Sofia, and Berlin, the Soviet Union is strengthening the occupation troops and is increasing the deployment of modern weapons, particularly the "SS-20" missiles, in the vassal countries. The chief of Pentagon Weinberger and the chief of the U.S. diplomacy, the former commander-in-chief of NATO forces in Europe, General Haig, went one after the other to the capitals of major European allies of the USA. It was reported that their mission had to do, in the first place, with the strengthening of the Atlantic alliance, with Washington's request that the NATO allies increase the military contribution, with the plans to accelerate the deployment of hundreds of U.S. cruise and "Pershing-2" missiles in the territories of some Western European countries. Meanwhile the two aggressive blocs are saberrattling more than ever. Following the manoeuvres in West Germany, in northern Europe and the Mediterranean, the NATO member countries are now conducting larger-scale air manoeuvres in Britain and by the end of this month, they will conduct manoeuvres in north-eastern Italy. On their part, the Soviet social imperialists and the Warsaw Treaty, have conducted manoeuvres in Poland and in the regions round it. It has been reported that the Soviet occupation troops in the Polish soil have been reinforced with new equipment, transport jets, pilots, etc. Through these manoeuvres, the two superpowers and their blocs improve the plans to lead the European peoples to a new slaughter house, exert blackmail and pressure on them to preserve the U.S. and Soviet "umbrellas" and together with them, their domination in Europe.

NARODNA ARMIYA: U.S. SPACE ACTIVITIES MILITARISM

AU171537 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Yordan Milanov, doctor of military sciences, entitled: "Space and the Militarists"]

[Excerpts] Under conditions of an exacerbating international situation and the arms race, the world militarist forces led by the United States are devoting increasing attention to space as a sphere of combat activities, based on their adventurous plan for world domination and on their groundless hopes to liquidate the socialist system through the "fourth dimension of war"--space.

As to the U.S. main partners in space research (Britain, the FRG, Italy and Japan), they were not yet ready to carry out such research work by themselves in space. As for the manned flights, their entire activities up to 1990 are dependent on the U.S. "space shuttle"--a spaceship for repeated use.

Thus at the present stage of development, the United States plays the leading role in space in the capitalist world, while the basic sphere of its application is the military one. All this activity is conducted behind the smokescreen of an alleged "Soviet threat" from space. As to the true state of affairs, however, we can judge such activity by the existing and recently created space weapons systems in the United States and in certain other countries about which the foreign press is reporting. We can assume that the activities of the United States and of their partners connected with the present and future use of space for military purposes are oriented in certain basic directions.

The main attention of the U.S. plans are focused on research work connected with establishing offensive space forces for strategic targets to inflict blows from space against earth targets and to wage armed combat in space. According to press data, among the numerous and sometimes fantastic and adventurous projects, those being worked out on the basis of the space shuttle and the space orbiting stations, are being described as realistically feasible for the near future.

The U.S. "space shuttle", a spaceship noisily advertised in the West and produced by NASA and the Pentagon, according to foreign experts represents a qualitative new stage of development in the U.S. space program, which is programmed to build several ships in this series. Each of them is expected to accomplish 50 space flights. The plans are to accomplish by 1990 approximately 400 space flights with various destinations, 25 of which are directly involved with the military department's interests. The U.S. Air Force commander in chief, however, hastened to declare recently that the basic goal of a spaceship is to ensure the Pentagon's interests. Within the framework of the forthcoming purely military tasks, testing new types of weapons connected with the destruction of enemy space targets are also included in the tasks. Laser and plasma weapons, launching various military Earth satellites and stations as well as their operation in space and return to earth, and mastering the tasks of intercepting and destroying foreign devices are also included in those military tasks. The expenditure of a single space flight with the shuttle is estimated to be approximately $18 million, which is considered more economical than presently existing systems of space flights, where the rocket, satellite and the basic parts of the spaceship can be used only once and are then destroyed after accomplishing the mission. After 2 years of delays, the start of the "space shuttle" first test flight was scheduled for 12 April 1981. We must note that approximately $10 billion have been spent on the ship so far.

Any further prospects for the development of strike potential would have a much more dangerous and inhumane nature. In addition to the expectation of creating an entire fleet of such spaceships, the U.S. militarists hope to build nuclear bases for nuclear warhead ballistic missiles situated high above in space (100,000 kilometers or more). Such missiles will be ready to inflict blows against earth under the command of earth or space command posts from where their interception and destruction would be virtually impossible.

U.S. MAKING 'RADICAL CHANGES' IN WEAPON SALE POLICY

AU191651 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Associated Press reports that the Reagan administration is completing radical changes in the U.S. weapons export policy. The new plan will change all existing limitations and clear the road for military supplies to countries in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. Its essence is that from now on, every "friendly" country will be able to purchase any kind of weapon from the United States, as long as it can pay for it.

WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV ARRIVES 20 APRIL

AU201816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, arrived in our country today. He is accompanied by Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

At Sofia airport, they were cordially welcomed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Administrative Department; Col Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; by generals and officers of the army, as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador of the USSR in Bulgaria. Among these present at the airport was also Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in Bulgaria. Military attaches of socialist countries accredited to Bulgaria also attended.

YORDANOV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR YUGOSLAVIA

AU201509 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] A Bulgarian Government delegation headed by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo left for Belgrade today.

The delegation will participate in the official opening of the Bulgarian trade and industrial exhibition "Belgrade '85". At Sofia airport, the delegation was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and Danilo Puric, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV EXPRESSES SYMPATHY TO FRENCH PRESIDENT

AU202045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Todor Zhvikov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, sent a telegram to Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France, in which he expresses great indignation at the recent attempt against Giscard d'Estaing's life. The telegram expresses friendly feelings toward the French president.

MLADENOV LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

AU211010 Sofia BTA in English 0817 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Apr (BTA)--This morning Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, left for Turkey. He will pay a three-day official visit at the invitation of Mr Ilter Turkmen, his Turkish counterpart.

BONEV MEETS IRAQI PARLIAMENT CHAIRMAN HADDAD

AU191932 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 19 Apr 81

["Friendly Talks"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Apr (BTA)--Today Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, met Mr Na'im Haddad, chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly, during his stopover at Sofia airport.

In a friendly atmosphere they exchanged thoughts on the relations of the two countries' parliaments, on the development of bilateral cooperation, on the consolidation of peace and understanding of peoples.

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS 20 APRIL

AU202046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Kiril Ignatov, member of the BCP Central Committee, has returned from Damascus. The delegation attended the 15th session of the Palestine National Council. At Sofia airport, the delegation was welcomed by high-ranking party functionaries.

ZHIVKOV OPENS PRAVETS CULTURAL COMPLEX 18 APRIL

AU181910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited Pravets today. An enthusiastic meeting in connection with the opening of the new cultural complex was held. Tudor Zhivkov, who was enthusiastically welcomed with slogans glorifying the BCP, conveyed most cordial greetings to the people of Pravets for the new cultural project. He cordially greeted all those who participated in designing and building the complex. A State Council decree was read in which designers, builders and investors were awarded. Architect Rumyana Encheva, chief designer of the project, was awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov then cut the tricolor ribbon and to stormy applause declared the cultural complex of Pravets open.

TODOROV, OFFICIALS VISIT PLOVDIV OKRUG 20 APRIL

AU201920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Summary] "Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, visited Plovdiv Okrug today. Accompanied by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, and Stoyan Koshulev, chairman of the local People's Council executive committee, they visited the Maritsa Institute for vegetable crops. They also visited the exploitation-application center of the Polimerstroy scientific-production combine."

The guests were briefed on the application of polymers in hot-house vegetable growing, in drying tobacco and in the cultivation of mushrooms, as well as in other agricultural branches.

Comrade Todorov also visited the hot-houses of the Maritsa Institute, where they were briefed on the specific problems of this branch.

"In his statement, Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed that the production of vegetables must be developed in view of covering the needs of the population throughout the year, as well as in accordance with the specialization and production sharing among socialist countries, and in connection with the effectiveness of exports. This necessitates an accelerated elaboration and prompt practical application of new, highly effective technological methods of growing vegetables."

ZHIVKOVA SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE RALLY

AU191936 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Apr (BTA)--Thirteen jubilee days are contained in the program on the celebrations of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state--13 festive peaks each symbolizing intransient features and ideals of the Bulgarian people, their patriotism, industriousness, love for peace, heroism and revolutionary spirit, jauntiness and historical optimism, profound trust in the communist future.

Today is the first of the jubilee days mottoed "Land Named Bulgaria". It coincides with "Tsvetnitsa" (Palm Sunday) one of the most original folk holidays, a day of flowers and colors, of the people's belief in the still better future.

The feast began with a big celebration at the "Bulgaria" square in front of the newly-built people's palace of culture in Sofia. A speech was delivered by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

Mrs Zhivkova said that in the eternal motion of epochs and cultures the prototype of the Bulgarian beginning--the flying horseman striving for new worlds--has been preserved in symbols and legends.

With the wisdom of her millenia, with the experience of the generations having carried the triumph of spirit, the power of creativity and construction throughout the centuries, today socialist Bulgaria is highly appreciating everything progressive, democratic and humane in the development of hers and the other peoples. She is establishing good-neighborliness, friendship and peace, mutual respect and understanding, cooperation and fraternity, which have always been in the service of progress, she emphasized further.

Mrs Zhivkova also dwelt on the development of modern Bulgaria, stressing the fruitfulness of the April party line and the vast prospects opened by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. She pointed out that the jubilee year 1981 is a fruitful one. It "unites into a monolithic entity the efforts, work, feat, creativity and maturity of the people and the party, of the state and men".

The jubilee day "Land Named Bulgaria" is being celebrated all over the country.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

AU172005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree relieving Bogomil Gerasimov Stoychev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States of Mexico, from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Costa Rica.

The State Council appoints Kiril Zlatkov Nikolov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Nicaragua and Panama, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Costa Rica.

OFFICIALS, WORKERS AWARDED HONORS BY STATE COUNCIL

AU201913 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Summary] Numerous Bulgarian officials, outstanding workers and scientific and cultural leaders have been awarded the title "Hero of Socialist Labor" by the State Council for having achieved great successes in socialist competition and in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The Georgi Dimitrov Order has also been awarded to numerous workers, specialists and managers for their great working achievements.

"Ivan Dimitrov Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee; Nikolay Anreyev Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee; and Stamen Tsvetkov Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources have been awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order."

The State Council has further awarded 63 people with the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order, first class. The same order second class has been presented to 67 people, while 237 people received the third class of the same order. "In addition to this, the State Council has issued decrees on awarding 24,621 workers, specialists, leaders, party and public figures with other decorations."

CONTROL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES TRANSPORTATION UNITS

AU161940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] On 14 April, the Committee on State and People's Control reviewed the results of the inspection of the credibility of quantities of rubber, fuels and raw and other materials, reported by 42 units of the economic trusts Avtotransport, international automobile transportation and Bulgarian state railroads, for the period up to 31 December 1980. The statistical and bookkeeping activity of the aforementioned units was also inspected.

Despite the measures taken for ensuring the correct bookkeeping of the leadership of the aforementioned trusts and the Ministry of Transportation, some of the units allowed very serious violations of state discipline. In order "to ensure" the implementation of this year's plan, automobile tires, fuels, oils, components, varieties of steel, spare parts and others, not reported in the course of last year's inspections, had been accumulated. This caused an unrealistic estimate and increased the quantities of these materials.

At the meeting, the results of the inspections of marketing-supply activity of five forestry combines, eight lumber-processing combines and the plant of the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry were discussed.

The inspection of the iron foundry plant near Ikhtiman and the committee for casting and shaping products was also reviewed. At this inspection, the effective use of material and power resources and the observance of plan, financial, organizational and working discipline were checked.

The guilty officials were held responsible and penalties were imposed.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH AUSTRIA--Sofia, 8 Apr (BTA)--The visit of an economic delegation, organized by the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria, ended here. In the course of 4 days the guests had been meeting the representatives of the business circles in Bulgaria--of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry, on whose invitation the 19-member delegation visited Bulgaria, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, of the Bulgarian Tourism Committee. Talks with heads of different Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations were held during which concrete agreements were reached. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 8 Apr 81 AU]

LESSON FOR POLES IN CSSR EVENTS OF LATE SIXTIES

LD201444 Prague in Polish to Poland 0500 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In our commentary we return to the importance of the April 1969 session of the CPCZ Central Committee. There are profound reasons for our speaking today of and adding a historical note to the party Central Committee session held 12 years ago. Among these reasons is the further road which the party of Czechoslovak communists traversed and the development of our whole society.

At the time the Central Committee carried out fundamental changes in party leadership and policies. Gustav Husak was entrusted with the supreme party function. By this means, revolutionary adherence to principle was imparted to party policies. [Words indistinct] in the shape of the triumphant struggle against rightwing, opportunist and antisocialist forces and in the shape of the further dynamic development of our society.

We also cannot fail to mention here the session which was held one month later. This session outlined for the party and the whole society a program for consistently normalizing and stabilizing relations in the country. The May guidelines contained the main tasks for the immediate future. The point then was to defeat the rightwing ideologically and organizationally, to restore party unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and to completely wipe out the positions of the anticommunist forces in society. This was a gigantic and triumphant struggle. It was triumphant because it was led by a Marxist-Leninst party with a principled leadership strongly linked with the interests of people. But the struggle was also triumphant because of the fact that the broad masses understood the party's policies, because they understood that the struggle for socialism was being waged for the benefit of and together with the people.

This is why it would be shortsignted today not to see that if there had been no session on 17 April 1969 then neither would there have been a general line for the subsequent three congresses of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

We also return to the CPCZ Central Committee April session because its importance transcended the borders of Czechoslovakia a long time ago. What preceded the session during the crisis years in the party and society--the counterrevolutionary threat to socialism in our country and attempts by international reaction to interfere in our internal affairs and to tear Czechoslovakia away from the socialist community--is an important experience not only for us but also for the whole communist and workers movement throughout the world. The way that a crisis and its consequences can be overcome, the whole process of consolidating and strengthening socialism, regaining the confidence and support of the people and exposing the designs of reaction toward the whole society--all this is for us (?real) revolutionary experience. And it is precisely this that reminds us that stressing the specific nature of the duties and the nonobservance of rights of those ruling society [as heard] means a conscious rejection of the important sources of [word indistinct] and a weakening of one's own revolutionary activity.

It would be a real disaster if in undermining the unity and strength of socialist society and in the erosion of socialism a lesson should be found in the events in Czechoslovakia at the end of the 1960's [words indistinct] those whose duty it is to [word indistinct] and defend socialism. [sentence as heard] In recalling today the importance of the CPCZ Central Committee April 1969 session we are recalling an important historical experience: If the party gives all its creative forces, skills and abilities in the revolutionary struggle and relies in these aspirations on the support of working people, then it always attains its goals. [Words indistinct] natural that it was precisely this experience (?which was) the guiding concept in implementing the plans of the recently concluded 16th CPCZ Congress.

NICARAGUA'S NUNEZ ON OFFICIAL VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Revolution 'Irreversible'

PA181757 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0919 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Apr (EFE)--Nicaragua is seeking ways of again exporting its traditional products such as cotton, coffee and sugar, Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, declared Friday in Prague. The head of the Sandinist delegation that is currently visiting Czechoslovakia stressed that the literacy campaign continues in the country and that illiteracy has dropped to 12 percent. Despite the fact that the United States has halted economic assistance to Nicaragua, the revolution is irreversible, said Nunez Tellez, who noted the threat that the "Somozist bands" trained in the United States and in the Central American dictatorships represent for his country.

Strougal Receives Nunez

LD172000 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 16 Apr (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Thursday a delegation of the Nicaraguan State Council led by Chairman Carlos Nunez Tellez. The premier underlined the experiences the Czechoslovak people have gained in the building of socialism, and the tasks to be carried out in the political, economic and social spheres after the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. In this context he stressed that one of the main principles of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is all-round support for countries fighting against imperialism and neo-colonialism, striving for freedom, independence and social and economic progress. He said the people of Czechoslovakia have been sympathizing with Nicaragua's policy and will continue giving it effective aid. Both sides indicated that possibilities exist for intensifying bilateral economic cooperation, which would accelerate the industrialization of Nicaragua whose economy was in the past artificially set back and oriented on exports of cheap raw materials.

Indra Hosts Banquet

LD172012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, gave a gala dinner in Prague today in honor of the delegation of the Council of State of the Republic of Nicaragua led by its president and member of the national directorate, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Carlos Nunez Tellez.

Departure 18 April

LD190432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the Nicaraguan State Council headed by Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council and member of the national directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, ended its official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague today. The delegation was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

INDRA WELCOMES HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD210942 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Apr (CTK)--A delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by its chairman Antal Apro arrived here today on an official friendly visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

DELEGATES DELIVER CONGRESS GREETINGS MESSAGES

RCP's Oprea at Ostrava

AU171911 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 81 p 3

["From" greetings of the RCP to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Permanent Bureau of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and head of the RCP delegation to the CPCZ Congress, delivered at a rally in Ostrava on 9 April]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I convey to you wholeheartedly warm comradely greetings from the communists and working people of Socialist Romania.

We have attentively followed the deliberations of your party's congress and the report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and convey the Romanian communists' and all Romanian people's feelings of sincere satisfaction with and high recognition of the outstanding results achieved by the communists and all working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia in developing and modernizing the economy, cultivating science, arts and culture and ensuring high living standards. Those successes, which are well known in our country, furnish evidence of the creative abilities and resolution of the workers class and all friendly Czechoslovak people to build, under the leadership of their Communist Party, a socialist system in your homeland. We wish you from the bottom of our hearts great new successes in building the new system, in implementing the resolutions of the 16th party congress aimed at ensuring Socialist Czechoslovakia's permanent advance along the path of prosperity and progress.

The Romanian nation, involved in exemplary fulfillment of the resolutions of the 12th party congress, has achieved, under the leadership of its Communist Party headed by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, outstanding results in building socialism, developing the country's entire social and economic life and increasing the general level of prosperity and civilization. The completion of the 1976-1980 5-year plan has ensured, owing to the good results, a successful completion of the first stage, and a transition to the second stage, of the "program of building a multifaceted developed socialist society and of Romania's advance toward communism."

The Romanian people have begun to fulfill the 1981-1985 5-year plan and have thus embarked upon a new stage of implementing the party's program on the basis of further intensively developing production forces, extensively applying the scientific-technical revolution, bringing about a profound revolution in agriculture, making the transition to a new quality in all social and economic activity and raising the people's living standards.

The Romanian nation realizes that every success it achieves in building socialism is at the same time a contribution to the universal cause of socialism, to enhancing its strength in the world.

Romania believes that it is necessary, in view of the present very complicated international situation, to do everything to prevent its aggravation and to restore the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. Our country is taking an active part in solving the major problems mankind is grappling with and on which peace, world security and enhancement of confidence among nations depend. We attribute great significance to developing collaboration and cooperation with all socialist countries. Socialist Romania plays an important role in consolidating cooperation within the framework of CEMA and is simultaneously developing its relations with states belonging to the Warsaw Pact. The Socialist Republic of Romania is consistently striving to expand cooperation and strengthen solidarity with developing countries, nonaligned countries, with young states that have embarked upon the path of independent development. In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we are expanding relations with all states all over the world regardless of differences in social systems.

As to our international relations, our party and government consistently proceed from the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of force and threat of force, and are permanently struggling to assert those principles in international politics.

Romania is resolutely in favor of halting the dangerous arms race which has reached catastrophic proportions, and advocates expeditious adoption of specific steps toward disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, reducing military expenditures and weapons, which is the main demand of the policy of detente and peace, [and a prerequisite to] overcoming economic crisis and each nation's development.

Our country devotes great attention to the issue of European security and strives for a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting, for an unambiguous fulfillment of the documents signed in Helsinki. It opposes the deployment of new nuclear missiles on our continent. In this respect an important role should be played by the convocation and holding of a conference devoted to strengthening trust and to disarmament in Europe and to ensuring the continuity of the Helsinki conference by arranging further meetings.

The RCP fights actively to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, to establish unity of a new type founded on the principles of equality and respecting the right of all parties to determine their own political line, strategy and revolutionary tactics. We are broadly developing relations with socialist and social democratic parties, with other democratic ruling parties and with the national liberation movement, with parties and forces that favor security, relaxation of tension, peace and international cooperation.

I am immensely glad to be able to note on this occasion that the traditional relations of friendship and alliance between the RCP and the CPCZ, between our countries and nations have an upward tendency.

In the years of building socialism, the relations of Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship have been marked by a continued process of development and diversification in many spheres--in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other spheres. The determining factor of a positive development of cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are the meetings between and talks conducted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, which provide a strong impetus developing our comprehensive cooperation.

We are also taking this opportunity to express the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR will develop even more and serve the progress and the well-being of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Cuba's Prieto at Kosice

AU161830 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 81 p 3

["From" a greetings message of Pedro Miret Prieto, head of the Cuban Communist Party delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered at a meeting with workers of the East Slovakia ironworks in Kosice on 9 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, we are conveying most sincere greetings and congratulations from Cuban communists and working people, especially from Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, to the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CSSR communists and working people.

The CPCZ has played a vital role in the struggle for national independence, territorial integrity and social progress of its country and people.

There were many obstacles which it had to overcome on the path of building socialism: threats of imperialists, intrigues of internal and external reaction, and enemy attempts to topple the socialist system. Despite that, communists, together with the working people, have overcome obstacles and achieved no small successes in all spheres. And today, the CSSR is a firm safeguard of socialist society of Central Europe.

Dear Comrades, the extensive report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, a noted politician and esteemed friend of our nation, speaks about the excellent results achieved by the workers class, people and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which are reflected in the dynamic development of the socialist economy, in improved material and cultural conditions in the past 5 years, in strengthened socialist relations, in perfected democratic institutions, in deepened friendship with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and in the CSSR's strengthened prestige in Europe and the world.

The delivered report, as well as the economic perspective for the 1981-85 period, devote great attention to two fundamental issues: the continued development of the economy, while increasing its effectiveness in order to maintain and improve the high standard of living, and the deepening of political-educational work in all strata of society in such a way as to contribute to significant progress and achieving new goals to ensure prosperity. We are convinced that you will successfully achieve these goals.

Today your country is an example of the marked superiority and justice of socialism. At a time when Czechoslovak communists are preparing to fulfill with enthusiasm the tasks determined by the congress, undoubtedly contributing to the further material and spiritual enrichment of the people, in the capitalist world the most profound crisis since World War II is manifesting itself. The consequences of this crisis--although we all feel them somewhat--particularly threaten the less developed countries. The documents of one of the recent UN FAO meetings state: "It is estimated that in the developing countries, about 25 million children under 5 years of age die each year, the overwhelming number due to illnesses that could have been cured and hunger."

This dramatic situation is being aggravated by the aggressive and extremely dangerous policy of the new U.S. administration.

Comrade Fidel Castro, our party's first secretary, when addressing Soviet communists at the 26th CPSU Congress, said: The new arms race and a return to the cold war would severely worsen the grave crisis which today endangers the world economy. The hopes for an economic and social development of the overwhelming majority of nations on earth would be thwarted. The hopes for winning the struggle against hunger, lack of education and illness would be thwarted. Social conflicts, the number of hotbeds of tension and the danger of war would increase. It would be a great crime against mankind.

While imperialists are trying to find new ways of destruction and death, communists--loyally supporting the most justified interests of nations--express their determination to fight for peace and prevent the world turning into a heap of ruins and ashes. A firm expression of this determination is contained in the valuable proposals delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, aiming at improving the atmosphere, eliminating tension and cold war, which imperialists are trying to foist upon the world. This initiative, with which the progressive nations identify, is being adopted with appreciation by sensible forces in all parts of the world. These proposals correspond to the Leninist peace policy, which the Soviet power has been implementing from the very beginning.

Comrades, until recently imperialists were employing the hypocritical mask of human rights' defenders to distort the realities of socialism and to conceal their aggressive and predatory policy. Today they are trying to identify the national liberation movement and the struggle of nations for social change with terrorism.

But no nation will be deceived by their new campaign. Everybody knows that the old interventionist practices and permanent aggressiveness are behind it. In Central America and the Caribbean, they are trying to drown in blood El Salvador's heroic struggle against a junta that oppresses and murders its own nation. They support without shame the tyranny in Guatemala, and are trying to put obstacles in the path of Nicaragua's and Grenada's development with the aim of intimidating the courageous nation of the two countries. At the same time, they are increasing material aid to unscrupulous dictatorships and other reactionary regimes which survive in Latin America.

With the aid of the absurd theory about military superiority, they are putting their allies under pressure to increase the stocks of nuclear weapons in Europe and thus contribute to a growing risk of confrontation. They are multiplying their military presence, threats and blackmail in all regions: in the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and in the Caribbean.

However, life itself has recently shown that American imperialism's efforts to play policeman of the world cannot be realized. The forces of socialism, freedom and progress are today stronger than the forces of their opponents.

As you know, the new North American administration has stepped up its anti-Cuban campaign and went even as far as not to exclude the possibility of direct aggression against our country.

But we must say that it will not succeed in changing our principled policy which rests on friendship with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, just as it will not succeed in dissuading us from manifesting solidarity with revolutionary and progressive fighters anywhere in the world. The nations of Latin America look with admiration and respect at the results achieved by the Cuban revolution. And no threats or aggression will be able in any way to change the feelings which our brothers hold in their hearts vis-a-vis Cuba.

The Second Cuban Communist Party Congress, held last December, set as one of the most important tasks raising the effectiveness of production and strengthening the defense capability of our fatherland. Our people approach creative work with enthusiasm. Equally determinedly, they are preparing to defend their socialist fatherland.

Should imperialism dare to attack us, we are ready to beat back that attack the same way as 20 years ago, when--at Playa Giron--imperialism suffered its first defeat on the Latin American Continent. We will fight and defend our country to the last drop of blood. Our slogan "Fatherland or Death--We Will Be Victorious!" will be transformed into the combat torch of our entire country. Our people will never humble themselves.

Dear comrades, today we note that in the course of the past 20 years the fraternal and unshakable bonds between our nations, parties and governments have strengthened. These relations have their origin in common goals in building socialism and communism, in loyalty to the legacy of Marx, Engels and Lenin. They rest on the principles of proletarian internationalism and were forged in a common struggle against imperialism.

Our people will never forget that Czechoslovak arms, together with Soviet arms, in the hands of Cuban workers, farmers and students meant the defeat of imperialist arms in the glorious April days in 1961. That time, the people of our country reacted with determination to the appeal to defend their fatherland. Such an appeal today would be received with an even greater determination.

Dear comrades, permit me to wish the communists and people of Czechoslovakia many successes in their work and in the fulfillment of the tasks arising from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

I would like to assure you that Cuba will rejoice over every additional victory of your people, which it will regard as its own victory.

PLO Delegate at Prague

AU171632 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 81 p 4

["From" a greetings message by Majid Abu Shararah, PLO Central Committee member and head of the PLO delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered at a meeting with working people--in Prague Lucerna Hall on 8 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, permit me to convey greetings from the PLO leadership to your 16th congress, to which we convey the wish that it may become a new step on the road of building socialism in Czechoslovakia under your party's leadership. Your invitation to attend the congress is an expression of friendship which links our two nations and of support for the Palestinian revolution, which wages the struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom and independence.

Dear comrades, our delegation listened with great attention to the report of the Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. The report provides a clear picture of the great progress achieved by your people--led by the CPCZ--under socialism, and also underscores the role of your country within the framework of the socialist system in the cause of fighting nations. We warmly greet your party and Comrade Gustav Husak.

Dear comrades, we regard each success achieved in the friendly countries as a victory of our people. We, the Palestinians, are a small nation which fights hard and with determination against imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. We are waging this struggle from the positions of the Arab liberation movement and world revolutionary forces. Within the framework of his broad camp and with the friendship of the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union--the friend of nations--we will be able to continue our struggle and achieve victory. A number of nations achieved victory within the framework of the positions of the world revolutionary front, for example the nations of Indochina, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua. Today, the people of El Salvador continue their revolution and the same applies to the rest of the national liberation movements in Africa and Latin America.

Dear comrades, the Middle East region suffers the consequences of U.S. policy, which strives to upset the relaxation of tension in international relations and ensure U.S. dominance in the area, and to exploit its natural resources--particularly crude oil. Imperialism thinks that in this way it will get out of the stranglehold of its crisis and be able to continue its policy of the arms race, which endangers world peace, and the policy of terror in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. For this reason the United States supports Israel and encourages it to continue its aggression against our nation in the occupied Palestinian territory and in South Lebanon. America is trying to push through the Camp David agreements and capitulationist solutions, striving to smash the united Arab position and supporting local wars like, for example, the Iraqi-Iranian war. To achieve these goals, the United States today builds military bases in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia, and sends its naval fleets to the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf.

The PLO is intensifying the struggle against that American policy, particularly the armed struggle in the occupied Palestinian territories. We are defending national unity, strengthening the alliance with other sections of the Arab national liberation movement, and with the Steadfastness Front. We are striving to increase the combat unity of the forces of Palestinians, Syria and the Lebanese patriotic forces against Israeli aggression and against the provocations of the Lebanese fascist forces.

Our people in the occupied territories are the subject of most cruel fascist oppression and racial discrimination from the side of Zionism.

But they continue their resistance against this oppression, against confiscation of land, murders, torture and the policy of sanctions and deportations. The importance of the role played by the democratic anti-Zionist forces in Israel, which support the struggle of our people, has already been noted here.

Dear comrades, at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Leonid Brezhnev submitted important proposals aimed at resolving the Middle East problem. Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, immediately praised these important proposals, because they are an important factor in the struggle against the Camp David agreements and go beyond the Security Council's Resolution 242. They also stress the inalienable rights of our people, including the right to establish an independent state under PLO leadership, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. These proposals are blocking the maneuvers of the Western European countries and Arab reaction, especially the role which those forces have assigned to Jordan, by proposing a Jordanian alternative instead of a Palestinian alternative.

Dear comrades, we promise you that we will continue together the struggle against the enemies of nations, against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Once again we thank you for the support extended by your country and your party to the Palestinian people. We wish much success to your congress, because it is a firm step forward on the path of building socialism.

Kampuchea's Chea Sim in Trnava

AU171315 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 81 p 3

["From" the greetings of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Chea Sim, vice chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee, at a "meeting with the working people" at the Hrnciarovce united cooperative farm in Trnava District on 9 April]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, I would like to express my great joy that I was able to attend the 16th CPCZ Congress, an event that is of great importance to the Czechoslovak people and to everyone striving for peace, justice and socialism throughout the world.

Dear comrades and friends, under the outstanding leadership of the CPCZ--which is led by esteemed Comrade G. Husak and continues its glorious revolutionary traditions--the Czechoslovak people have achieved, in a creative manner, owing to their ideological and moral qualities, great successes in implementing the program of economic and social development worked out by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

All these grandiose successes have significantly contributed to strengthening the socialist community and the nations' joint struggle against imperialism, Beijing's hegemonism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for national independence, democracy and social progress, to the struggle for maintaining peace and security in Europe and in the world.

In its foreign policy, the CSSR is consistently implementing the program of peace, which is a factor contributing to enhancing the CSSR's international role and the prestige of socialism in the world. The mainstay of this program, and of all progressive people in the world, is the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades and friends, 7 January 1979 is a glorious date because it was the day the Cambodian people once and for all eliminated the bloody genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan and set up the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It was the outcome of a grand and heroic struggle of all patriotic forces of Kampuchea, which are displaying solidarity with the patriotic forces of Vietnam and Laos and enjoy the support of all fraternal socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, and progressive nations throughout the world.

The Kampuchean people are now firmly united under the KNUFNS' revolutionary banner and under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and are stepping up their activities to restore their country from the ruins of the genocidal regime. We have achieved great successes, thanks to the exacting and untiring work of the entire nation and international support, primarily of the fraternal countries.

All vitally important areas of national construction are showing normal activity: the health sector, industry, social care, education, trade, the financial sector...agricultural production is growing, which is a fundamental factor in normalizing the nation's life. Those successes are an indisputable reality but the Beijing expansionists, imperialists and other reactionary forces are still blind. They are undertaking all kinds of activities and hostile actions against our country. They are trying to spread the meanest slander about us. They are raising a hue and cry about the so-called Kampuchea issue, an "international conference on Kampuchea." Recently they undertook a guileful maneuver aimed at restoring Pol Pot's bloody regime in Kampuchea and sustaining it within the framework of the United Nations, under the name of a new coalition of the traitors Sihanouk, Son San and Khieu Samphan.

Those guileful maneuvers are, however, doomed to completely fail. The second anniversary of the 7 January victory was celebrated and greeted by all Kampuchean people. Everyone should know that the situation in Kampuchea is unchangeable, that it is becoming consolidated and is developing further.

We are firmly determined to defend our revolutionary gains and build an independent, peace-loving, democratic and nonaligned Kampuchea marching toward socialism. The people's power, set up after the country's liberation, has been consolidated. All our people are currently discussing with great enthusiasm the draft of a new constitution that was recently submitted to the public. Soon free general elections to the National Assembly and state bodies will be held. In its foreign political activity, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is trying to develop ties of combat solidarity and fraternal friendship with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We have declared relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, specifically with the ASEAN countries, based on principles of peaceful coexistence. The recent conference of three ministers of foreign affairs of Indochinese countries is evidence of that.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely supports the peace initiatives declared by L. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. They are a very important event benefiting the struggle of nations for preserving peace and lessening international tension all over the world. Our views are absolutely identical with the policy of the CPCZ as contained in the conclusions of this 16th congress.

The Kampuchean people will always be grateful to the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia for their support and assistance in their just revolutionary cause and in building their dear homeland. On this occasion, we would like to convey to the working people of Czechoslovakia our best wishes for success in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Lao Vongvichit at Bratislava

AU171247 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 81 p 3

["From" the greetings of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, at a rally in Budmerice united cooperative farm in Bratislava-Environs District on 9 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, we followed with great interest the report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, which assessed the fulfillment of the past 5-year plan and set new tasks for the next 5 years.

The report showed clearly that the industrious and heroic Czechoslovak people are purposefully and very successfully implementing the building of an advanced socialist society in their country.

We have also heard discussion speeches by Czechoslovak and foreign delegates. Their contributions unanimously approved the assessment of the situation and the political program of the CPCZ Central Committee. That is why we believe that the congress is marked by firm internal party unity and by the spirit of solidarity with fraternal parties. Of particular significance for the 16th congress is the presence of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He has made an important speech corroborating what was said at the 26th CPSU Congress. He stressed initiatives showing the only way of protecting peace, halting the arms race and arriving at detente, so as to enable mankind to live in security and everyone to continue building his homeland toward a bright future. That is why we claim that the 16th CPCZ Congress reinforces the forces of peace and puts American imperialists, reactionary expansionists and Beijing hegemonists into a position that is not enviable and to which they cannot respond. The triumphal opening of the 16th CPCZ Congress is a great and splendid victory for the Czechoslovak people, whom we congratulate wholeheartedly and whose victory we also regard as our own.

During the very short period of time of having lived with you we have had the opportunity to learn a great deal, thanks to your clear and multifaceted results. You are sharing with us your valuable experiences and showing us that you have been creatively implementing your party's policy. In addition, you have sacrificed a great deal to assist the nations of countries that are fighting for peace, national independence and justice in the world. The Lao people have also received manifestations of your moral, material and scientific assistance in their struggle for liberation and in the course of the 5 years of transformations and building socialism. We take this opportunity to express to the party, government and all people of Czechoslovakia sincere thanks and profound gratitude.

Esteemed comrades, after more than 30 years of fierce and complicated struggle for national freedom we succeeded in taking power into our own hands and established on 2 December 1975 the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Since then we have been guided by the principles of the dictatorship of the proletariat and have carried out simultaneously three revolutions to be able to lead our country toward socialism without having passed the capitalist path of development.

In implementing that task we have encountered numerous difficulties caused by the consequences of the previous regime's backwardness and by hostile maneuvers, the goal of which was to sabotage the Lao revolution, which is becoming a revolutionary vanguard of the socialist countries of Southeast Asia. Even though they suffered heavy defeats, American imperialists have not abandoned their sinister plans to jeopardize Lao security with the help of reactionaries who have been trained and are being sustained by them. The hegemonist and expansionist reactionaries from Beijing, who have betrayed Marxism-Leninism, undertook, in collusion with American imperialists, aggressive attacks against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, caused the genocide in Kampuchea, are threatening Laos militarily and are exerting pressure on the reactionary forces in Thailand to be able to attack Kampuchea and organize provocations at the Lao border, the objective being to use those three countries of Indochina as a springboard for gaining control of the whole of Southeast Asia. No matter how frantic their acts, they will never regain their lost positions.

To be able to overcome those difficulties, we will be actively fulfilling our two major tasks: to defend and to build our homeland in keeping with the LPRP's policy. Thanks to our party's correct political line, we have succeeded in uniting all ethnic groups of our nation into a unified force that is becoming increasingly powerful day by day. We have established close contacts with the people of Vietnam and Kampuchea and obtained the support and assistance of the Soviet Union, the CSSR and other fraternal socialist countries and all nations fighting for peace, national independence and social progress.

And that is a force which is a guarantee of our victory. However, we must be vigilant at every step we make because the enemies are capable of taking advantage of insufficient vigilance.

Apart from contact with the people of Kampuchea and Vietnam, we will also further strengthen our solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We support the Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPSU, the CPCZ and the workers and communist parties of [other] fraternal socialist countries, which show the way of fighting war, preserving peace and pursuing cooperation for the benefit of all mankind's happy life in peace. We support the correct course taken by the Soviet Union in extending assistance to Afghanistan to enable it to fight interference and aggression by international imperialists and reactionaries. We support the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic that are fighting against interference and subversion by international imperialism and reaction. We support countries that have decided, following their national liberation, to embark on the path to socialism. And we also support the nations of countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

Esteemed comrades, Laos and Czechoslovakia are several thousand kilometers apart but the friendship between the Czechoslovak and Lao people is being cemented day by day in the struggle against the common enemy, against international imperialism and reaction, for the common ideals of socialism and communism, for the well-being of the people of our countries. In 1976 Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed a Lao delegation during its visit to Czechoslovakia and paid a visit to this agricultural cooperative. In 1980 Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, headed a Czechoslovak delegation that visited Laos. That has strengthened the ties linking our two countries. The Czechoslovak delegation led by Comrade Adamec that attended our national day festivities on 2 December 1980 made another contribution to improving mutual Lao-Czechoslovak relations. We firmly hope that our delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia will contribute to cementing the already firm solidarity between the people of our countries, to make it develop further day by day.

Vietnam's Trinh in Bratislava

AU171256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 81 p 3

["From" the greetings of the Vietnamese Communist Party to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party and head of its delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress, at a rally held in the Slovnaft petrochemical combine in Bratislava on 9 April]

[Text] Comrades, friends, at the congress we very attentively followed the report of Comrade Gustav Husak, outstanding successor to the cause of Klement Gottwald, prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement and a great friend of the Vietnamese people. The report constitutes an important political document generalizing in a Marxist-Leninist manner the experiences from the construction of an advanced socialist society in the past decade and illuminating the outstanding all around successes that have been achieved in Czechoslovakia. It contributes to and enriches the theory and practice of building socialism in the fraternal countries and the international communist and workers movement. Comrade Gustav Husak's report and the reports of other leading CPCZ representatives have been an inspiration for us, yielding a number of useful stimuli for building socialism in our country.

Comrades, friends, your congress is taking place at a time when the workers class and all working people of Czechoslovakia are enthusiastically developing great initiative in honor of the 60th anniversary of the founding of their vanguard communist party.

Over the past 60 years the CPCZ has proved its boundless loyalty to communism, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the interests of the workers class and the homeland. Under the CPCZ's leadership and with great and valuable assistance of the great Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak people have smashed numerous attacks by imperialism and domestic reactionaries and taken the country quickly, vigorously and steadily to the stage of building an advanced socialist society.

You are convening this congress when Czechoslovakia has at its disposal a powerful economy with a modern industry and agriculture and an advanced science and technology and when the population's material, moral and living standards are steadily increasing.

The 16th congress, which is taking place at the turning point of two decades, is marked by immense pride and firm faith in the future. There is no doubt that, following up closely the great successes already attained, it will open up bright prospects for the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

Comrades, friends, in the past period significant events have occurred in the world bearing out that the three world revolutionary currents are marching irresistably forward. The socialist system, the mainstay of which is the Soviet Union, is becoming ever stronger and is gaining increasing ground as the determinant factor of social development trends. The most cruel dictators, whom imperialism and international reactionaries had been protecting for a long time, have collapsed one after the other. States, in which the people are the masters of their country and which began to build a society free of exploitation of man by man, have emerged from the ruins of those bloody regimes. The workers and democratic movement is becoming stronger than ever before even in the very lair of capitalism.

The opposite image of the good situation and bright future of the revolutionary and progressive forces is provided by the grim picture of imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. Their forces being weakened; they are ganging up and drawing closer to each other, in an attempt to launch an offensive against revolutionary forces and regain their lost positions. That is the main cause of the present tense situation in the Middle East, southwest and Southeast Asia and many other areas. Imperialism and international reaction are also trying to liquidate socialist gains in the Polish People's Republic, even though there is no doubt that they will suffer a defeat. It is a law-governed development trend of history that nations fight for their liberation and build a new life along the path of scientific socialism. Socialism is invincible today and the socialist system indivisible, and no treacherous intrigue and frantic action of imperialism and its helpers can reverse that situation. In unity and cohesion of our ranks, under the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we will achieve further splendid successes in the struggle for national independence, socialism and strengthening peace.

Comrades, in the past decades the Vietnamese people have accomplished, under the glorious banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam that was founded and steeled by President Ho Chi Minh, a historic victory in their struggle against the strongest imperialist countries for independence, freedom and unification of the country, have led the country to the path toward socialism, have achieved a great victory in the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and have firmly defended the Vietnamese socialist homeland and thereby contributed to a change in the correlation of power in the world in favor of peace, national independence and socialism.

The Vietnamese people are currently facing new exacting and honorable tasks. There is peace in Vietnam but the country must be always prepared to face up to an aggressive war waged by the Beijing leadership. That situation makes it necessary for the Communist Party of Vietnam, all Vietnamese people and their army to increase vigilance and to exert maximum efforts in building socialism and firmly defending the socialist homeland.

Our Communist Party and our people do not spare efforts to continue to deepen ties of friendship, combat solidarity and all around cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and at the same time to develop multi-faceted relations with countries of the Nonaligned Movement and other developing countries, especially in Southeast Asia, and to expand relations with other countries in the interest of peace, friendship, national independence and social progress. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, together with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, will try persistently--in keeping with the conclusions of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of three countries of Indochina that took place in Ho Chi Minh City in January 1981--to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. We warmly welcome the great successes of the glorious 26th CPSU Congress and fully support the new initiative-filled proposals submitted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the congress in the interest of peace and sustaining and accelerating detente, security and cooperation. We note with joy that the Soviet Union's new initiative-filled peace proposals are encountering great response among the broad world public. The 26th CPSU Congress has further enhanced the international position of the Soviet Union, which represents a bastion of peace and a firm mainstay of world revolution.

Comrades, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people are proud of having close friends and brothers in the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people, who are always at their side.

The Vietnamese people will forever be grateful for the strong support and valuable assistance given them by the CPCZ, the CSSR Government and the people of Czechoslovakia. We note with joy that a new stage in intensifying the unshakeable friendship and all around cooperation between the communist parties and the peoples of the two countries has started following the friendly visit to Vietnam at the beginning of 1980 by a Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. Loyal to the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh, who together with President Klement Gottwald laid the foundations for the great Vietnamese-Czechoslovak friendship, the Vietnamese people pledge to do their best to contribute to a permanent upswing and consolidation of combat solidarity, fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the communist parties and the peoples of both our countries.

May the Vietnamese-Czechoslovak ties of combat solidarity and brotherhood based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the CSSR further develop and intensify.

DPRK's Kim Kyong-yon

AU171232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 81 p 3

["From" the greetings of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Kim Kyong-yon, member of the KWP Central Committee and head of the KWP delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress, at a rally in Teplice on 9 April]

[Text] Your party's 16th congress, which is now attracting the great attention of the Czechoslovak people, is drawing a balance sheet of the successes and experiences achieved and acquired by your party in the past period and is discussing new future-oriented tasks in building an advanced socialist society.

This year is important; it is the year of the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding.

Communists and the workers class of Czechoslovakia have been waging an energetic struggle for national independence and social liberation for years. In a heroic struggle in World War II, full of hardships and obstacles, they drove out the Hitlerite Fascist occupiers and honorably protected their homeland's freedom and independence.

After liberation, the Czechoslovak people resolutely thwarted, under the leadership of their party, the recurring subversive and terrorist intrigues of imperialists and domestic reactionaries, successfully fulfilled six 5-year plans and built an advanced socialist industrial state in their homeland.

Over the past 35 years, industrial output in your country has increased almost twelvefold.

The Czechoslovak communists and Czechoslovak people, firmly rallied around the Central Committee of their party, led by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, have fulfilled the immense tasks set by your country's 15th congress and have thus changed the image of the country beyond recognition, improving the people's material and cultural life.

We sincerely rejoice at the successes of the communist party and the people of fraternal Czechoslovakia, as though they were our own, and wish you even greater successes in your further struggle for the fulfillment of tasks that will be formulated by your party's present congress.

Comrades! The situation on the Korean Peninsula is very complicated and tense today, as a consequence of new bellicose provocations by American imperialists and the South Korean military-fascist clique.

Reagan's administration is supplying the military-fascist clique of Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea with a large quantity of modern operative weapons and is constantly organizing extensive military exercises, such as "Team Spirit 81," with the clique.

In that difficult and complicated situation, the Korean people have risen unanimously under the wise leadership of the esteemed and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--wielding high the banner of the idea of self-reliance and rallied firmly around the party's leadership--to wage a struggle to implement the resolutions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

Our people are now energetically developing three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and are achieving brilliant successes in all areas of building socialism.

The national longings of our people for an independent, peaceful unification of the country have not been, however, fulfilled yet, and the danger of a permanent division is growing day by day.

In the interest of thwarting the internal and external fractionists' attempts to set up "two Koreas," and in the interest of speedily achieving national unity, Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and beloved leader of our people, has submitted a new proposal for unification, the proposal to set up a confederative democratic republic (Koryo).

On this occasion, I express profound thanks to the communist party and people of Czechoslovakia, who are consistently extending full support and solidarity to the great cause of our people, the unification of their homeland.

The fraternal friendship between the parties and people of our two countries was firmly established in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the great cause of socialism. Today, following the landmark meetings between the esteemed and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the prominent leading representative of the Czechoslovak people, Comrade Gustav Husak, this friendship is growing in strength and developing, reaching a new, higher level.

Just as in the past, we will strive actively also in the future to expand and develop constantly the ties of friendship and cooperation between the parties and the people of our countries in all areas of policy, economy and culture.

Comrades,

In the international arena a fierce struggle is being waged today between the forces of revolution and counterrevolution.

To foil the aggressive and bellicose intrigues of imperialists and defend peace and security in the world, it is necessary to strengthen the cohesion of world revolutionary forces.

Our party and people will also in the future--wielding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, anti-imperialism and independence, in unity with communist and workers parties, socialist countries and the nations of nonaligned countries, in firm unity with all progressive nations of the world--fight energetically to build a new independent and peaceful world free of exploitation and oppression.

Afghan Delegate in Prague

AU161919 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 81 pp 3, 4

["From" a greetings message delivered by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered at a meeting with working people of Prague's first and second district in the Lucerna Hall on 8 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, permit me to convey to you warm and sincere greetings and congratulations from the members of our party, our Central Committee and also personally from Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The convocation of your party's congress--of the CPCZ Congress--is an important event in the life of the Czechoslovak people, and at the same time an event of great historical internationally significance.

The 16th congress is taking place precisely at a time when your people are preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding.

Your congress is being held in a situation when absolute ideological unity and a firm and comradely organization prevail in your party, when--on the basis of the policy determined by the party Central Committee--the basic line of building an advanced socialist society in practice is being successfully implemented, and when this policy is confidently supported by the masses of your people.

The well prepared and scientifically substantiated report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the 16th congress constitutes a profoundly scientific analysis, proceeding from creative Marxism-Leninism, of all aspects of the life of an advanced socialist society and of the international situation. The report provides vivid and inspiring directives.

We are profoundly grateful for the CPCZ's fraternal international stance, which concretely and resolutely supports the Afghan revolution and its revolutionary forces. This support was vividly expressed also in the CPCZ Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak.

We are very grateful to the CPCZ Central Committee for inviting a delegation of representatives of our party to take part in the deliberations of the 16th congress. Afghan communists have always looked with respect to the CPCZ because of the markedly principled position which this party upholds vis-a-vis all theoretical and practical deviations, and because of the all around assistance which it has been extending to the world revolutionary movement.

Once again we would like to express our profound and sincere gratitude to the CPCZ, the CSSR and its people for the fraternal and all around assistance extended to our party, our government and our people, as well as for the warm and hospitable reception given to our general secretary, Comrade Babrak Karmal, during his stay in your country.

Comrades, our revolution and particularly its latest development stage increasingly prove the capability and vital necessity of eliminating the backwardness, oppression and exploitation of the broad masses.

The main objectives of our national democratic revolution include the elimination of feudal conditions, particularly through a just land reform in the interest of the landless and small farmers, the liquidation of disease and elimination of poverty and unemployment, raising the living and cultural standards of the masses and the democratization of our country's social life in accordance with the customs, traditions, culture and faith of the individual nationalities, tribes and national and ethnic groups of our country.

However, sworn domestic and foreign enemies of our revolution are opposing the mighty will and unshakable determination of our people to continue on the chosen path. Today, Revolutionary Afghanistan is a subject of brutal attacks, plots and interventions from the side of reactionary forces in the area and from the side of imperialism, who are ganging up with the hegemonist Beijing leadership.

Imperialism has unleashed an undeclared war against our revolution and our people. But the Soviet Union sincerely and at the right moment helped and continues to help our people in these difficult times of our country's history to defend our country's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to beat back and liquidate foreign intervention.

Permit us to express our party's and our people's most profound gratitude to the party of the great Lenin for the timely and profoundly international help extended to our people. We regard this fraternal help as the highest expression of unshakable loyalty to proletarian internationalism.

We are profoundly grateful to all communists and workers parties, including the experienced CPCZ and the entire world revolutionary movement, which courageously stand by our side in the defense of our revolution.

We attach immense importance to the significant role of the CPCZ in the struggle for further strengthening the world communist and workers movements, be it its ideological contribution or practical material and fraternal assistance to the revolutionary movement and progressive countries, or its systematic endeavors aimed at the relaxation of tension and the defense of the sacred cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We follow with great pleasure the great successes achieved by the glorious Czechoslovak people in the period after the last congress, and wish them further victories in building a prosperous and increasingly advanced socialist society.

MPRP Delegate in Hradec Kralove

AU171743 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 81 p 3

["From" a greetings message by Damdinjabyn Maydar, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and head of the MPRP delegation to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered at a "friendship meeting" with the working people--in Hradec Kralove on 9 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, the 16th congress, which is the most significant event in the life of fraternal Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak communists, is held on the eve of the 60th anniversary of your party's founding--a party which is the combat and experienced vanguard of all Czechoslovak people.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered by Gustav Husak, its general secretary, had a profound effect on our delegation. The report contains not only results, but also new tasks of comprehensive creative activity of the CPCZ in building an advanced socialist society.

It determines the main line of the peaceful foreign policy of the Czechoslovak socialist state oriented toward relaxing international tension, disarmament, slowing down the feverish armament, strengthening peace and security of the nations of Europe and of the whole world, and developing mutually advantageous international cooperation.

In the past period, the fraternal Czechoslovak people--under CPCZ leadership--achieved, thanks to their selfless work and close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, further significant successes in all spheres of social life.

During our stay in fraternal Czechoslovakia, we have acquainted ourselves, to our great satisfaction, with the significant successes that its peoples have achieved in building an advanced socialist society.

We believe that successful realization of the conclusions of the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress will be another significant milestone in building advanced socialism, in strengthening the socialist community, the unity of international communist and workers movement, peace and the security of the nations of Europe and the whole world.

Comrades, the friendship and cooperation of the MPRP and the CPCZ, of the MPR and the CSSR, founded on firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, continue to deepen and are a significant contribution to building socialism in our two countries.

Thanks to the visit of the party and state delegation, led by the great friend of the Mongolian people, Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, in the MPR in 1973, and thanks to the visit of the Mongolian delegation, led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, MPRP first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of People's Great Hural, to the CSSR in 1978, the relations between our parties, countries and peoples have deepened.

We are grateful to fraternal Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community for the significant international assistance that they are extending to the Mongolian people in building a socialist society, developing the national economy and raising the material and cultural standards of our working people.

Comrades, 1981 is a year of historically important events in the life of the Mongolian people. Recently, we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the founding of the MPRP, and at present communists and the working people of Mongolia are preparing, in an atmosphere of high political and work enthusiasm, for the 18th MPRP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the victory of people's revolution in Mongolia.

In the past 60 years our people--under the leadership of their MPRP--succeeded, thanks to their selfless work and with the effective aid from and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, in completing the historic transition from feudalism to socialism, thus transforming backward Mongolia into a rapidly developing agro-industrial socialist country.

On the eve of the 20th anniversary of man's first space flight, by Soviet citizen Y. S. Gagarin, a new flight took place with an international crew of Mongolian and Soviet cosmonauts aboard. This flight was convincing evidence of the great creative strength of socialist internationalism and of the outstanding successes of the countries of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, in peacefully mastering space for the welfare of all mankind.

The flight of the citizen of Socialist Mongolia and of Soviet cosmonauts, which took place in a year of significant historical anniversaries of our people is further evidence of the MPR's increasing socioeconomic, cultural and scientific-technical development and of expanding and deepening cooperation of the MPR with the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

In the struggle to build a new society, our party and people continue to attach primary significance to the comprehensive strengthening of international bonds, unity and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the CSSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Comrades, the consequences of the adventurist policy and unconcealed enmity of the imperialist forces, led by the United States and the Beijing hegemonists, in cahoots with it against freedom, independence and social progress, against peace and relaxation of international tension, have considerably complicated the international situation.

U.S. aggressive militarist circles, their NATO allies and Beijing hegemonists are concentrating on further increasing international tension. They are trying to sow mistrust among nations, thwart peace negotiations and increase military budgets and feverish armament.

The latest constructive Soviet initiative oriented to easing tension, reducing feverish armament, to disarmament and strengthening peace and security, reaffirmed in the speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev at the 16th CPCZ Congress, fully corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of all nations.

Our party and all Mongolian people, as well as the other fraternal parties and people of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind, fully support and warmly approve of these realistic peace initiatives.

The MPR--a firm component of the world socialist system--regards as its duty to actively fight for the realization of this latest peace initiative and the proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Mongolian people will continue to wage an irreconcilable struggle against the aggressive, hegemonist policy and the expansionist intrigues of the Beijing leadership, which has already betrayed the interests of world socialism and crossed over into the camp of the lowest reaction.

Our party--in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--is determined, together with the Leninist CPSU, the CPCZ and the other fraternal parties, to continue strengthening socialism throughout the world and the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

Permit me, esteemed comrades, to express feelings of friendship, sympathy and respect of the Mongolian communists and of the people of our country to communists and the working people in the CSSR, and in the name of our delegation to wish you and all fraternal Czechoslovak people many further successes in implementing the historical resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in building an advanced socialist society and in the struggle for peace and security of nations on our planet.

LENART CHAIRS NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD161857 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Presidium of the National Front Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic expressed in Bratislava today its full support for the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and for the resolution of the CPSL Congress.

The Presidium, chaired by Josef Lenart, chairman of the Slovak National Front Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, expressed its conviction that all organizations associated with the National Front will lead their members, and other citizens, to the creative implementation of the demanding program of the 16th party congress.

The Presidium also paid attention to the report about the fulfillment of the election programs of the National Front in Slovakia last year, and in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNISTS HOLD CONFERENCE

AU171226 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 81 p 2

["SP"-signed report: "On the Tasks of Security Policy"]

[Text] Prague, 15 April--A 2-day ideological conference of party and service functionaries of the national security corps and the interior ministry's troops, marking the 36th anniversary of the national security corps' founding, ended in Prague on Wednesday. The participants discussed the textbook "Foundations of the CPCZ's and the Socialist State's Security Policy."

In his closing speech Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of the interior, stressed the importance of the textbook, especially for the education of the young generation of security corps members.

Those present also heard telegrams of greetings by Army Gen Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the State Security Committee at the USSR Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Anisimovich Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, sent to the CSSR minister of interior and members of the national security corps on the eve of the 36th anniversary of the national security corps' founding.

HOFFMANN, POLEDNIK ATTEND HLAVICKA FUNERAL

LD171524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The ashes of the remains of Josef Hlavicka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions, deputy of the Czech National Council and member of its Presidium, an eminent official of our movement and the international workers' movement, were laid to rest in the Colimbarium Hall of the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague today.

The memorial service was attended by members of the family of the deceased and a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The delegation further included Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and further personages of our political and public life.

BRIEFS

GDR FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT--Werner Schmieder, GDR minister of finance, arrived on Thursday by air in the CSSR for a working visit. At Ruzyne airport he was welcomed by Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance. Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 81 p 2 AU]

ALGERIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--In Prague on 6 April, a protocol on a meeting between the representatives of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations [CSMS] and the chairman of the Algerian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society was signed by Evzen Erban, CSMS chairman and chairman of the Czech National Council, and Mohamed Hadj Yala, finance minister of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria and chairman of the newly founded Algerian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. The document establishes the principles of future cooperation between the two societies and their share in the development of friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 81 p 8 AU]

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION--A total of 2,762 kilometers--or 22 percent--of railroad lines in the CSSR are electrified at present, carrying 63 percent of railroad cargo. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 2 Apr 81 p 4 AU]

VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION VISITS LEIPZIG 15 APR

OW161725 Hanoi VNA in English 1659 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Apr (VNA)--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, visited Leipzig yesterday. Leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial administrative committee and trade unions warmly received the delegation.

Speaking at a meeting held at the Leipzig textile enterprise in honour of the delegation, Nguyen Duy Trinh wished the people of the German Democratic Republic success in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress. He sincerely thanked the party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic for their solidarity and their valuable support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

CUBA'S ALMEIDA MEETS WITH CPSU'S SUSLOV IN BERLIN

FL171242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party's Politburo, has presided over the main ceremony held in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, to mark the 20th anniversary of the victory in Playa Giron over the mercenary invasion.

The Cuban leader also held friendly talks in Berlin with Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Politburo and head of the Soviet delegation to the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany which ended yesterday. Suslov asked Almeida to convey his most cordial greetings to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, as well as his wishes for our people's success in the building of socialism and the struggle against imperialism.

HUNGARIAN PAPER CITED ON SOLIDARITY DRAFT PROGRAM

LD191348 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] The Solidarity draft program published in the last few days in the Polish press, speaks in a clear language, according to the view of the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. Without doubt, the paper writes, these forces are out to harm the socialist state. This emerges in particular from a passage in the draft program dealing with strikes, which should be carried out where they can affect the state enterprises most seriously. The main enemy to be attacked is the socialist Polish state, maintains the Hungarian newspaper. This then is the partnership Solidarity intends to have with the government and the joint responsibility it is to have with the state for the fate of the Polish nation, which finds itself in a catastrophic situation, states NEPSZABADSAG.

AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG BALLOONISTS PROTESTED

LD201106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN)--A hot air balloon from the FRG, marked "Stadt Muenster," entered GDR airspace in Erfurt Bezirk on Sunday. The airspace violator was forced to land on GDR sovereign territory. After the landing the balloonists, FRG citizens Alfred-Johann Derks and Ralkf Boelmann, were handed over to the competent GDR organs in order to clarify the causes which led to the airspace violation.

This latest airspace violation represents a gross disregard of internaitonal law. In addition, it entailed serious dangers to flight safety in GDR airspace. It is only thanks to circumspect action by the forces responsible for safeguarding GDR airspace that grave consequences from these provocative acts were avoided. In this connection it is pointed out that the GDR has already sharply protested several times against such airspace violations, which are contrary to international law, expressing the hope that the FRG Government would immediately undertake the necessary steps in order to avoid future violations of GDR airspace. The GDR permanent mission in the FRG has resolutely protested against this renewed airspace violation, pointing out to the competent FRG organs that they alone will be responsible for any resulting consequences.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD172040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] In connection with the 36th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, a meeting to mark this event has been held at the Polish Embassy in Moscow. Representatives of party and state authorities, social and trade union activists, and generals participated in it. A friendship train will arrive in Moscow tomorrow, bringing activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. A central meeting to mark the Polish-Soviet treaty will be held on 20 April.

Ambassador Olszewski Address

LD210904 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 21 Apr 81

[PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel report]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (PAP)--36 years ago, on April 21, 1945, the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed here. An official meeting marking the anniversary was held here today. A delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was present at the meeting.

Taking the floor at the meeting, Poland's ambassador to the USSR Kazimierz Olszewski said that the signature of the Polish-Soviet treaty was based on the belief that the interests of security and favourable development of the peoples of Poland and the USSR require not only good-neighbourly relations but also consolidation of the fraternal alliance.

A key importance of the relations of friendship, alliance and cooperation with the USSR stems from vital interests of the Polish people and Poland, Poland's independence, sovereignty, peace and security, he said.

Ambassador Olszewski stressed that the Soviet Union is an especially important partner for Poland. Showing great understanding for Polish difficulties, the USSR discharged with a special accuracy and friendliness its duties toward Poland in 1980 and continues to do it this year. They consist of fraternal assistance.

For Poland, cooperation with the USSR is an important factor in overcoming serious difficulties that it now experiences. It will contribute to stabilizing life in Poland.

Referring to recent plenary meetings of the PUWP CC and statements by Stanislaw (Kania), Ambassador Olszewski said that the PUWP understands the great concern over the crisis situation in Poland aroused among Poland's socialist neighbours and allies and in the international communist and the working class movement. On its own part, it has adopted no less serious an attitude.

Referring to Leonid Brezhnev's statement about the situation in Poland made at the 26th CPSU Congress, Kazimierz Olszewski said that "it is the duty of us as patriots and internationalists to get Poland out of the present crisis, to stabilize the internal political situation and to create conditions promoting the systematic socialist development. It is not only a belief of communists but [words indistinct] Poles who want to live and work in peaceful conditions".

Press Marks Anniversary

LD210906 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 21 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP)--Commenting on the 36th anniversary of the signature of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, TRYBUNA LUDU said:

"Internal changes connected with the process of socialist renewal should promote consolidation of Poland as an important link of the system whose member we are.

"The treaty of April 21 was an expression of the long-range political decision made by our neighbours: The USSR is interested in the existence of an independent, sovereign and strong Polish state. But it should also be a friendly state and a [word indistinct] promoting security of the USSR's western frontiers. This is perfectly understandable if we take not only Polish but also Soviet historical experience into account.

"Poland's present difficulties do not make our friends blind to Poland's considerable share in the development of the community of socialist states, the pursuance of the peaceful European policy, consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty organization and cooperation within the CMEA", TRIBUNA LUDU said.

"A decisive majority of the society is aware that consolidation of friendly ties with the USSR, development of all-round economic, scientific and technical cooperation are the key to overcoming the present difficulties", ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

"The pursuance of the policy of alliance, cooperation with the USSR based on mutual advantages and partnership lies in the interests of our nation. This is the truth of whose significance one should be aware of more than ever before. There are forces which, despite facts, common sense and interests of our nation and state, are striving to disturb and undermine Polish-Soviet relations. This can lead to torpedoing the policy of detente and introducing a state of threat and disquiet in Europe.

"Poland's future lies only in broad and multi-lateral cooperation of our nations and in close and fraternal alliance with the remaining states of the socialist community. In this cooperation we see the possibilities of alleviating our troubles and creating the chance for our economy of embarking on the road of normalization and further development. Poland's share in the international division of labour depends on partnership with the USSR", ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON INDEBTEDNESS TO USSR

LD211146 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY today asked Finance Minister Marian Krzak how much of Poland's 23 billion dollar debt is owed to the USSR. He replied: "The debt drawn in the Soviet Union amounts to about a billion dollars plus over a billion in transferable roubles in credits drawn over the previous years as well as generated by the trade deficit in the current year. This year the deficit will run at some 500 million roubles. The structure of our transfer rouble debt is favourable. Recently, the Soviet Union deferred our repayment of 400 million roubles until after 1985. The rest is made up chiefly of long-term credits and the remainder of medium-term, at least three-year credits, placed at an interest rate of 2 to 5 per cent--that is a third of what we have to pay in the West."

Minister Krzak told ZYCIE that the Soviet credits are extremely significant in Poland's negotiations with her Western partners. "The Soviet Union helped us financially in the most critical period, last autumn and at the turn of 1980 and 1981. Owing to this we were able to survive the hardest times before sitting down to negotiations with Western partners.

"The Soviet credits still to a large degree improve our standing in the eyes of the West. In their financial policy Western countries take into account the assumption that the Soviet Union grants aid to our country."

The Polish finance minister added that "this year, Poland's debt to the Soviet Union will be growing further. Obviously, it is a special year. I think, though, that also over the next two years at least, we won't be able to balance our trade and financial turnover.

"In the present circumstances, the Soviet Union simply assumed the stand that Poland must be helped. It provides us with extra deliveries of goods which are equally precious as foreign exchange. It has also agreed to re-export certain commodities.

"Further cooperation will greatly depend, undoubtedly, on the work over fixing a real rate of currency exchange, improving the system of accounts (especially in regard to joint construction projects). Accounts based on the world, and not domestic, prices would enable us, for instance, to considerably expand the export of our services to the Soviet Union. The streamlining of currency relations would certainly unblock many brakes on the exchanges. I believe that both sides display the willingness to give these relations a character that would suit the present-day requirements of international trade," Minister Krzak said.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS WESTERN MEDIA REPORTAGE

LD161432 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Ignorance and Insolence--PAP headline]

[Text] The new wave of hysteria which recently rolled over the West in connection with the situation in Poland gives food for thought. For more than 8 months many radio stations and papers--allegedly well-informed and, by their own assurance, concerned about conscientious reporting--have been forecasting an intervention in Polish affairs, writes E. Guz in TRYBUNA LUDU.

It is not difficult to find the reason for this. It is simply the activation of the opponents of the detente between East and West, of all those who systematically sabotage the chance for a relaxation of international tension, of all those who have for ages torpedoed disarmament talks. It is also a convenient opportunity for them to try to sow discord between the Polish people and their socialist neighbors. In general, all those who are hostile to the socialist renewal--a process that is undoubtedly complex and difficult--and who wish to see its socialist nature disappear place their hope on a steady increase in tension in Poland, the author stresses.

The Western reports on the recent exercises code named Soyuz-81 were also a reflection of these tendencies.

The decrease in the tension surrounding Poland has been noted by the Western mass media for several days now. Perhaps it is because everyone is tired of the constant ballyhoo about our situation. Or perhaps it is becuase they have come to realize that they have been feeding on catastrophic illusions.

POPE SENDS EASTER GREETINGS TO CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

LD161950 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II sent the Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, a letter with Easter greetings in it. He stressed his special bond with the homeland, the church in Poland and with the episcopate. He pointed out the important role of Cardinal Wyszynski in the current crucial times and his great patriotism and service. He wished the primate many more years of health and strength of soul and body. The Pope also conveyed to the primate the warmest Easter greetings for the clergy and all his beloved fellow countrymen.

EFFORTS TO BOOST NATION'S EXPORTS REPORTED

LD201807 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr (PAP)--Poland's payments obligations require that her exports be more than doubled.

Some success in the promotion of export activity has been recorded recently in Polish shipbuilding, machine tools, light and glass industry as well as in the area of services rendered by Polish firms abroad.

The Adolf Warski Shipyard of Szczecin is completing the construction of a series of 13 modern 6,100 dwt general cargo carriers ordered by the USSR. Eleven vessels of this series are already flying the Soviet flag. The 12th of these units has just been tested for seaworthiness on the Baltic and will be soon handed over to the Soviet shipowner while the launching of the last, thirteenth unit is scheduled to take place still this month.

The Soviet order has been most advantageous to the Szczecin shipyard as it has enabled it to extend the series of ships already constructed there. Prior to the Soviet order the yard built nine similar general cargo carriers for the "PLO" Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia.

The "Ponar-Defum" machine tools manufacturing factory in Zdabrowa Gornicza will export 80 out of [word indistinct] horizontal boring machines and vertical lathes it is going to produce this year; 15 of the machine tools have been already delivered to foreign buyers. The value of the "Ponar-Defum" export deliveries to date amounts to 18 million exchange zlotys and the factory's most important foreign customer is the United States, followed by the FRG, Italy, Britain, Australia, Argentina and other countries.

The Polish clothing industry earned in the first quarter of the present year over 200 million exchange zlotys for the export of its products. Though on the whole these exports fell slightly behind the (?planned) targets the deliveries to capitalist countries have increased by some 5 percent with revenue totaling 66 million exchange zlotys.

The "Instal" enterprise of industrial installations in Rzeszow has signed contracts (?by) which [word indistinct] of its specialists, i.e. one third of all employees, will leave this year to work in foreign countries. Some 500 of them will be working in Iraq constructing there a gas refinery, three [word indistinct] concrete manufacturing plants and a water pumping station. "Instal" specialists are working at present also in the Soviet Union, the FRG, the GDR, Libya, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Vietnam.

FORMER PREMIER MAY BE TRIED FOR AILING ECONOMY

NC101742 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr (AFP)--Former Polish Premier Piotj Jaroszewicz could be tried for the "catastrophic" state of the country's economy, according to a senior party official.

Edward Szymanski, first secretary of the Wloclawek party committee, some 180 km (120 miles) north of here, told reporters in Bydgoscz that an investigation's underway, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY newspaper reported here today.

The premier, who was expelled from the party, has been under attack by militants who want to clear the party of responsibility for Poland's economic plight.

Mr Szymanski also asked that former First Party Secretary Edward Gierek be called upon to account for his "mismanagement of the country".

"In this case one cannot just wipe the slate clean as was done (for certain former Polish leaders) in the past," he said.

But Politburo member Kazimierz Arcikowsk today spoke out against the expulsion from the party of the former first secretary. Addressing a party meeting at the Mielec aeronautics factory, 450 km (330 miles) south of here, he said: "If we continue along this course, the party will soon be without history as every first secretary leaves office in particular circumstances."

Mr Gierek is currently "in retirement" in Ustron, near the Polish-Czech border, Mr Barcikowski said.

JABLONSKI CONFERS PROFESSORSHIPS; NEY ATTENDS

LD161810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] On the recommendation of its chairman, the Council of Ministers has awarded 37 academics the title of professor and 71 the title of professor extraordinary. The newly-appointed professors met today in the Belweder Palace, where State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski presented them with the documents conferring the academic titles.

Speaking to the gathering, Henryk Jablonski said that there is no doubt that the force of the striving toward democratization is so great that nothing can stop it, but at the same time one must not forget that self-government, which is an integral part of democratization, means greater responsibility. We must also view in this way the self-government of academic circles and their long-term and immediate tasks.

On behalf of the academics, Prof Boleslaw Kordas of the Krakow Technical University expressed thanks for the academic titles conferred upon them. He stressed that the nominations are an expression of recognition of previous work by the academics and at the same time are seen by them as an obligation to serve the homeland by their knowledge and work.

Taking part in the ceremony were Prof Roman Ney, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; members of the State Council; ministers and staff members of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS SECULAR NATURE OF STATE

LD161130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 16 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Janusz Zablocki, in an article, entitled "Pluralist Society and Secular State" reflects on the following issue: Could it not be that the principle of the secular nature of the state, proclaimed by various groups, subscribing to different world views, might become, contrary to the original purpose, a divisive factor? Instead of being a factor facilitating integration within society, could it not become a disintegrating factor?

Personally, writes Janusz Zablocki, I think that given good will by both sides, danger of this kind can be avoided. The principles of the secular nature of the state and freedom to subscribe to various world views, given a certain interpretation of respective attitudes, do not have to collide with each other. The possibility exists to positively reconcile them.

Regarding this issue from the Catholic viewpoint, writes Janusz Zablocki, one may formulate the thesis that today, in light of the development of the church's doctrinal awareness, the principle of secular nature of the state is, for Catholics, acceptable, on the condition that there is a certain definite understanding of what this concept consists of--an understanding shared by all sides alike.

I am for the kind of understanding of the secular nature of the state in which this principle is not tantamount with the antireligious nature of the state, but entails the state's neutrality regarding world views.

Second, in practical implementations, the principle of the secular nature of the state would not assume that the church ought to confine itself to the sphere of cult and private devotion to religion, without having the right to influence public life.

Third, this principle would not curb democracy; that is to say, it would not curb the de facto equality of all citizens, irrespective of the world view to which they might subscribe.

State Must Be 'Neutral'

LD170200 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Relations between the Catholic Church and the state as presented in a press article written by the Catholic deputy of the Sejm, Janusz Zablocki:

The article headlined a pluralistic society and lay state was published by the nonaffiliated Warsaw city daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY and Janusz Zablocki draws the readers' attention to the fact that the predominant majority of Poles are Catholics and that Poland, a socialist and lay state, as its Constitution says, is a pluralistic and [words indistinct] world outlook of its citizens.

This is something which had been overlooked, quite deliberately too, in the recent past, and is a result of the assumption that this pluralism is a temporary phenomenon. It had been thought that as the process of secularization progresses, pluralism will die a natural death.

This has never come about. The Polish nation's pluralism and in particular the attachment of its decisive majority to the Catholic Church has proved to be a lasting phenomenon.

Can it be, Janusz Zablocki asks in his article, that the secularity of the state will become in this situation an integrating element?

From the Catholic viewpoint, in the light of the doctrine of the Second Vatican Council, the principle of the lay character of the state can be accepted by the Catholics provided, however, that the notion is interpreted by all the interested sides in the following manner:

1. The lay character of the state cannot be tantamount to the state's antireligious policies. Indeed, the state must remain neutral in matters of religion and world outlook.

2. It cannot mean the confining of the activities of the church in the sphere of religious worship and the religious practices of the individual. On the contrary, the right of the church to exert influence on the shape of social life must be recognized.

3. All citizens, irrespective of their world outlook and attitude to religion, must be ensured genuinely equal rights.

In the closing section of the article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY Janusz Zablocki says that the concept of the neutral state is a model for the compatible [as heard] (?of the) Polish Constitution which speaks of the equality in the political, economic, social and cultural life of all citizens irrespective of their nationality, race or religious belief. Hence a universal [words indistinct] here that People's Poland is a state of all Poles, who serving their country enjoy equal rights and duties.

WYSZYNSKI SUFFERING FROM DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AILMENT

LD161518 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Apr (PAP)--The primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, has been down with a digestive system ailment, says a communique issued by the primate's Secretariat.

The communique published by the SLOWO POWSZECHNE daily also says that the primate of Poland is being treated by a team of doctors headed by Prof. Zdzislaw Lapinski.

WARSAW MARITIME REPORTS ON EASTER MASS, SERMON

LD201652 Warsaw Maritime Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Editorial Report] Warsaw Maritime Service in Polish at 1300 GMT on 20 April carries a 1-hour live broadcast of the Easter Mass celebrated at the Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw on 20 April. The Mass is celebrated by Father Roman (Porychki) and the sermon is delivered by Father Jan (Paluda).

During the sermon Father (Paluda) says: "If you are troubled by worry for the land called Poland, then I remind you of the words said by Christ right after His resurrection: Do not be afraid. There are no causes for anxiety. Do not be anxious. There are shortages of food but there is no famine. There are difficulties and problems, but everyone wants good to prevail. Tensions arise but reason wins. Slowly, with difficulty, trust is being born and the word democracy is gaining correct dimensions. There is still a lot to be done and the road ahead of us is difficult. However, a start has already been made and this pleases one very much. We are building Poland with roots deep in our historical, cultural and religious tradition. We are building on the foundations of basic human rights, because we want to live in justice, fraternal spirit and peace. This is the situation today, the situation which requires wisdom, tact, work and mutual respect."

"And one more thing. Poland is today a country which is very well known. Our economic and social problems are well known. Also well known is our Christianity. Poles are seen today as people from a country where the Pope comes from, a country which is undergoing important transformations. The world wants to see us as noble, courageous and righteous people. The world wants to see our faith full of dynamism and strength. All this makes us bear considerable responsibility. Be therefore good representatives of our Christianity and our national values," Father (Poluda) concludes.

Following the sermon, prayers and pastoral announcements are read. The broadcast ends at 1400 (GMT) with a closing announcement that the mass will be broadcast every Sunday at 1300 GMT.

COMMENTARY, SOIREE MARK WARSAW GHETTO ANNIVERSITY

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comment

LD181016 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP)--The Polish Armed Forces newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commented today on the fate of Jews during World War Two and the help Poles extended to them in fighting the Nazis. "The fate," stated the daily, "which before the Jewish population was also the fate of the Poles. Warsaw watched with horror and dread the tragedy of the ghetto. Its residents, despite the threat posed to their life, did not hesitate to rush with help to save other people. This help was both spontaneous and well-organized. Food parcels, medicines, were smuggled into the Jewish ghetto, and Jewish adult refugees and children were helped out of the ghetto to safety.

"The Warsaw Polish Workers' Party organization (PPR) arranged evacuation of Jews from the ghetto to guerrilla units in the countryside.

"It was in Poland, the only country amid those occupied countries that a special underground organization was specially formed to aid the ghetto inhabitants. Code-named 'Zegota', it was set up by the London-based Polish Government-in-exile. "This was not a mere gesture of good will but a genuine heroism and deep humanitarianism, readiness for sacrifice, for saving other man's life often at the cost of one's own life or that of his next-of-kin."

ZOLNIERZ went on that "some 20,000 Jews are estimated to have been given shelter by the Poles. Probably none would have survived had the fear of repressions been bigger than solidarity and heroism stemming from the common lot.

Those who today are accusing us of anti-Semitism, while cynically remaining tightlipped over the Polish help to which in many cases they owe their survival, seem to often forget about that.

"Their voice is often joined by those who had lived out the war safely in the West, chiefly overseas." The Polish resistance movement, itself engaged in a dramatic struggle, tried to actively back the uprising of the ghetto fighters. In Muranow (Warsaw District) Square, the unity of this struggle and the common fate were symbolized by two flags that fluttered above the barricade there: one Jewish and one Polish. It was there that the fighters of the Jewish Combat Organization (ZOB) and soldiers of the Home Army (AK) led by Major Iwanski jointly repelled the enemy attacks.

"The resistance mounted by the ZOB fighters was an element of the nationwide struggle of the Poles against the common enemy. And the help extended to them stemmed from the only understood humanitarianism and the elementary principles of human solidarity among those who managed to remain human at the inhuman times of contempt.

"Now and then we receive the echoes of anti-Polish propaganda launched by those who, by accusing us of anti-Semitism, reaching for glaring falsehoods, generalize on the basis of individual instance about the attitude of our nation and thus try to conceal their own guilt towards their kinsmen. Yet no slanderous hue and cry can jam the truth about that cry of [words indistinct] shocking in content and unequivocal in meaning--which was uttered in the appeal by the National Jewish Committee in the perishing Warsaw ghetto to Zionist organizations in the West." "Brothers... The remainder of the Jews in Poland live in the conviction that in the most tragic days of our history you have failed to give us help...."

"To keep the memory of those people alive, we have resuscitated that lifeless rubble of the murdered city.

"And this is our homage to those who [word indistinct] dreadful month of April launched their heroic struggle...." stated the Polish Army paper.

Soiree Marks Uprising

LD181040 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP)--The uprising in Warsaw ghetto broke out 38 years ago--on 19 April 1943. Members of Combat Organization and the Jewish military union, responding to the appeal of the Jewish National Committee, mounted armed resistance against Hitlerite expeditionary units assigned to complete deporation to death camps of the 70,000 Jews still in the ghetto. The uprising was supported by the ghetto inhabitants.

Among fires and houses reduced to rubble by the occupier, poorly armed insugents fought an unflinching heroic battle agains the overwhelming enemy odds. At stake in the struggle was no longer life, but honour and dignity.

During the uprising the ghetto defenders were supported by combat groups of the People's Army and the Home Army. At the final stage of the struggle Polish underground organizations started evacuation of the ghetto fighters, among them members of the staff and commanders of the Jewish Combat Organization. The action of the insurgents was part [words indistinct] peoples of human solidarity.

To mark the anniversary, a solemn soiree took place this evening at the Jewish theatre here. It was sponsored by the Warsaw branch of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] and the socio-cultural society of Jews in Poland. The soiree was attended by former fighters in the ghetto uprising, veterans of struggle against Hitlerite fascism during World War Two and representatives of the Jewish community in Poland.

The participants in the soiree recalled the martyrdom of the Jewish population during the Hitlerite occupation. Altogether, the German genocides murdered nearly 3 million Polish Jews. Moreover, about a million and a half of Jews deported from the whole of Europe occupied by the Third Reich perished on Polish lands.

The Chairman of the ZBOWID central board Wlodzimierz Sokorski stated during the event that the significance of the Warsaw ghetto uprising is borne out by the heroism of the Polish Jews, their national and political self-identification, their comradeship-in-arms and blood spilled jointly with the Poles.

Referring to the uprising the speaker said that it was an act of heroism and unification of the entire nation. The chronicle of the ghetto uprising teaches us not only the price of heroism and love for the motherland. It also teaches us to hate fascism and convinces us that the triumph of force contrary to the moral standards of nations and human societies is bound to end in disgrace because man recognizes another man on this earth not by the colour of his hair or skin but by the way he thinks and acts when faced with the same problems and pursuing the same aim.

Samuel Tenenblatt, vice-chairman of the central board of the socio-cultural society of Jews in Poland, stated that the Polish society accorded the Jewish population all-round assistance. The ghetto insurgents received aid from the Council of Assistance to Jews (Zegota), soldiers of the People's Army, the Home Army, activists of the Polish Workers' Party, the Polish Workers' Socialist Party and the Youth Struggle Union. Substantial assistance was also accorded by the health service, the freelance movement of doctors and nurses, as well as clergymen and nuns. About 100,000 Jews survived thanks to the assistance of the Polish society.

"We, the heirs to the Polish Jewry, heirs to the martyrs and fighters of the Warsaw ghetto, true to our conviction, have expressed ourselves in favour of active participation in the socialist renewal in the spirit of resolutions of the latest plenary meetings of the PUWP Central Committee, in the spirit of organized effort toward implementation of the 10-point government programme."

Flowers were laid at the monument to ghetto heroes, built on the site of the first fighting in 1943, by delegations of the Warsaw committee of the National Unity Front, the Ministry of National Defense, the ZBOWID organization, the socio-cultural society of Jews in Poland, the Jewish historical institute, the state Jewish theatre, the Janusz Korczak state children's home, as well as denominational and religious institutions.

A wreath at the monument to the ghetto heroes was laid by Nicholas G. Andrews, the U.S. charge d'affaires a.i. accompanied by members of the U.S. Embassy staff in Warsaw.

VOIVODSHIP BUDGET MEETING HELD IN GDANSK

LD161642 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 51

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 16 Apr (PAP)--A session of the Gdansk Voivodship People's Council [WRN] devoted mainly to problems of the voivodship plan and budget for this year has been held. Neither the plan nor the budget was passed. The basic data for that, it was said, is unavailable, chiefly the balance of income and expenditure. There are too many unknown factors regarding supplies of materials, raw materials and executive forces. In view of this, the only thing passed were intentions, stressing that the overriding aim of measures must be the maintenance of the achieved standard of living and a halt to economic regression.

Of the main sectional targets, it was pointed out that it is imperative to counteract the worsening market situation and the trend towards falling agricultural production; to halt the regression in housing construction and also in educational and health service building; and to prepare a technical infrastructure which will form a basis for deciding on a construction plan for next year higher than the one for this year. The WRN appealed to the Gdansk region community to support the 10-point government program.

VERDET LEAVES FOR SFRY ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU201420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Apr (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, left on April 20 for Yugoslavia on an official visit of friendship as guest of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

CORNEL BURTICA RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

AU161116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Apr (AGERPRES)--Romanian Vice Premier Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, was called on, on April 15, by Shoichi Tanaka, chairman of the administration board of "Hissho Iawai", deputy chairman for Japan in the Romanian-Japanese joint economic committee.

On the occasion, tackled were aspects regarding the evolution of the economic relations between Romania and Japan. The sides expressed the conviction that the possibilities offered by the dynamic economy of the two countries could secure conditions for widening and diversifying further the trade exchanges, the bilateral cooperation, on mutually advantageous grounds.

VIRGIL CAZACU RECEIVES GREEK CP OFFICIAL

AU201844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 20, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, met with Lefteris Voutas, member of the executive bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party ("of the Interior"), who is paying a friendly visit to Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between the RCP general secretary and the leadership of the Greek Communist Party ("of the Interior").

On the occasion, information was exchanged on the current concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and on the Greek Communist Party ("of the Interior"), and the joint wish was expressed of further developing the good relations between the two parties on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, in the interests of the Romanian and Greek peoples, of peace, security and national independence, of international cooperation and collaboration.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

RCP'S CAZACU RECEIVES ANGOLAN PIONEERS DELEGATION

AU181920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 18 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, was called on by the delegation of the Angolan Pioneers' Organization, headed by Goncalves Manuel Muandumba, national first secretary, that visited Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Young Pioneers' organization, to exchange experience.

Evoking the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the MPLA-Party of Labour of Angola, that develops continuously in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the summit interviews and talks, the sides expressed the mutual wish to widen the relations of friendship and collaboration between the pioneer organizations from the two countries.

SCINTEIA ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENTAL APPOINTMENT

AU091857 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Laurean Tulai has been relieved as deputy minister of metallurgical industry and appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Light Industry.

MIJATOVIC CONCLUDES AFRICA TRIP, ASSESSES TALKS

Toast to Kaunda 11 Apr

AU161744 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 81 p 6

[Toast by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a dinner given by Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, in Lusaka on 11 April]

[Text] Replying to the host's toast, Cvijetin Mijatovic said, among other things:

Your warm words devoted to Yugoslavia and the cordial expressions of hospitality with which you surround us have once again confirmed the depth and permanent of the friendly feelings which link our peoples, countries and parties. I wish to assure you that the SFRY Presidency attaches exceptional significance to the further development of our friendly relations.

Your inspired words devoted to our President Tito engender special feelings among us. You, esteemed President Kaunda, were a close friend of President Tito through many years, and you have been and remain a cherished friend of all of us, a friend of Yugoslavia.

Remembering our talks in Belgrade and in Ohrid, and hearing your words here in Lusaka, the thought occurs to me about the closeness of our countries, our relations and our strivings, inspired by the humane aims of nonalignment. A precious contribution by President Tito and you, President Kaunda, is built into them. We continue this work with you in the same spirit, aware that it is in the interest of our peoples and in the interest of peace, freedom and progress.

Staying in your really beautiful country, we have met with fresh proofs of great successes everywhere.

As you know, Yugoslavia has itself traveled a very difficult road in its development. Therefore we understand better the obstacles which other people must overcome in their development. We wish that our bilateral, especially economic, cooperation should contribute to an easier accomplishment of this task. Our talks in Yugoslavia and here, and the steps which we have taken and will continue, are opening even more favorable prospects for our comprehensive cooperation.

Esteemed President Kaunda, we have always attached great importance to an exchange of views with you on problems that press the world and on ways to solve them. This also is understandable because we respect your experience as a prominent fighter for freedom and independence of the Zambian and other African peoples and for peace and progress in the world, and your role as one of the most prominent statesmen among the nonaligned and in the world. We are pleased that on this occasion also we have established to what extent our views are identical and close.

I would like to share with you the satisfaction that a recent ministerial conference in New Delhi again confirmed the policy and movement of nonalignment, their vitality and value, their independence and nonbloc character. Democratic principles have strengthened which enable the nonaligned countries, while freely setting forth their views and respecting alien ones, to coordinate views and strengthen the movement's action capability. It is only thus--the SFRY Presidency is convinced of this--that nonalignment can fulfill its historic task in solving the burning problems of the present world and in building just political and economic relations, in the interest of security and progress for all countries and peoples.

We do not negate, but respect the differences which sometimes, something that is quite understandable, arise among the nonaligned countries. Sometimes this circumstance is taken as an argument that the nonaligned countries are insufficiently strong and effective in solving world problems. Our strength--we reply together--is in the fact that we represent the largest part of mankind.

Our strength is in our vision of the world, in our tireless activity which is always directed in the interest of all mankind, in our capability to build unity on differences in a democratic way. We can imagine how the world would look today had there been no nonaligned countries, but rather the entire world was transformed into a ground for competition and confrontation.

When we speak about building better international relations, we must primarily stress the importance of detente and the solution of crises, as well as the beginning of the process for creating a new international economic system. No one in the world can any longer be certain of the stability of his future and the possibility of prosperity if we do not adopt, through joint and patient but also indispensable efforts, at least the initial steps which would realistically bring us closer to global solutions. This burning problem particularly presses the least developed countries. However, by its repercussions and essence, this problem places responsibility before all countries and the entire community.

There cannot be a more stable and happier world without the final liquidation of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The aggressive regime of South Africa, which threatens the independence of neighboring countries, is the leading remnant of the dark, degrading past. We extend our full support to the just struggle of the "front line" countries to protect their independence and live in peace and security.

The attainment of Namibia's independence is the UN's urgent task, as well as of the nonaligned and all other countries. The people of Namibia and its legitimate representative, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], enjoy our strong support.

The other problems that burden the world--I will mention the arms race, attacks on the independence of countries, constant attempts at a new division of spheres of interest--demand a consistent activity of the nonaligned countries, together with all other countries which want to work in order to make the world more peaceful.

Our talks, esteemed President Kaunda, have strengthened me even more in the conviction that there exist broad opportunities for further comprehensive and successful development of our bilateral relations and friendship, to which you personally contribute so much, Cvijetin Mijatovic said, among other things.

Toast to Nyerere 12 Apr

LD122116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 12 Apr 81

["Text" of toast by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a formal dinner given by Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, in Dar es Salaam on 12 April]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 12 Apr (TANJUG)--Esteemed comrade president and dear friends and comrades, we are very grateful for the kind invitation to visit Tanzania, for your inspiring words which you have just addressed to Yugoslavia, and for your hospitality and cordiality. On this occasion too we see all this as a confirmation of sincere friendly sentiments. These sentiments have linked our two countries from the moment the torch of freedom and independence was set alight here in order to strongly light up all of Tanzania and to encourage and point the way to many on this continent.

It is entirely natural that two fighters for freedom and justice, two statesmen and humanists--though acting in different environments and partly also at different times--had quickly become and had remained until the end friends, sharing the same convictions about peace, security and general progress of the world.

President Tito had met you, President Nyerere, several times--in our country, in your country and at nonaligned meetings, the last time at the summit in Havana. These meetings have always meant a lot not merely for the development of our bilateral relations but also for the most successful possible implementation of the policy of nonalignment.

Allow me to say that the SFRY Presidency holds in high esteem the fact that you, with your participation in the last farewell to President Tito, had confirmed--and we are also doing this with our present visit--the lasting closeness of our countries and of our parties in continuing cooperation in many spheres.

Your vision and practice of the authentic forms of socialist construction speak for their part of the richness of the paths and inexorable processes of progressive transformation of countries and of the world despite all difficulties and forms of resistance. We see this as yet another incentive for our even closer cooperation, deeper mutual friendship and frequent dialogues. We know about the great results which your country has achieved under the leadership of the revolutionary party of Tanzania and of President Nyerere in this sphere. To become acquainted with your achievements and experiences will, I am sure, provide us with fresh knowledge and we look forward to it with pleasure.

To put it in a nutshell, by continuing our unbroken line of cooperation, the SFRY Presidency and the Yugoslav Government wish it might be even more successful and broader in every sphere, in particular in the economic, technical and other spheres, in order that it might serve more directly our peoples and better relations in the world. We are convinced in advance that this time, too, the high level of our identical and close views will come to the fore.

I have already mentioned, President Nyerere, your prominent role in implementing the principles and the policy of nonalignment. The recent ministerial meeting in New Delhi, represents, I believe that we agree on this, a new step and a fresh incentive for us to persist so that the policies of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, nonbloc and increasingly broadly-recognized factor, might operate more successfully in building more just political and economic relations in the world, without which peace, security and general progress can hardly be imagined.

As you know, we resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of the racist regime of South Africa toward neighboring countries. It is high time that the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO [South West African Peoples Organization] as its only legitimate representative, achieve its freedom and independence; achievements which must never be withheld from any people of the world. In the same vein, we strongly support the struggle of the frontline countries which want to defend their independence and ensure peaceful conditions for their development.

The SFRY Presidency is convinced that fresh efforts by all countries are necessary so that we might come closer to generally acceptable solutions which make it possible to begin to resolve, gradually but completely the pressing problems of international economic relations. This is an imperative factor in our times which stems from the extremely difficult position of many developing countries, from the increasingly difficult crisis of economic relations in the world due to the unequitable system existing in those relations and from the knowledge that today nobody can count any longer on his own separate prosperity if that prosperity is not part of the prosperity of all.

Rivalries by blocs and great powers, their continuous arms race and their continuous desire to achieve superiority result in particular dangers for peace and security and in particular for independence of, most frequently, nonaligned countries.

We are witnesses to such tendencies also in the Indian Ocean. I am sure that we share the same conviction about the need for decisive and persistent activity by nonaligned and other countries that such dangerous tendencies in international relations can be curbed, so that numerous crises in various parts of the world can be resolved by peaceful means and so that both small- and medium-sized countries can build new relations and not be objects of foreign interests. Peace, security and conditions for one's own development demand the total involvement of every country so that all of them might contribute directly to the implementation of these vital goals.

It is this conviction which also permeated our efforts aimed at preserving and consolidating detente together with other European countries. This is the path of eliminating dangers inherent in the division of our continent into blocs and in the fact that on this continent the most destructive existing weapons are concentrated there. Today, in fact, there are no regional problems when dangers to peace are at stake. In today's world, we are all neighbors and all of us rely on one another, rely on cooperation with the aim of resolving joint problems of security and development. The nonaligned policy which advocates this and to which our two countries are deeply loyal to such an approach only confirms its universal character and its being above bloc and other divisions.

Dear President Nyerere, I express once again my pleasure at our meeting. The SFRY Presidency is already convinced of the contribution of our talks to the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tanzania, to the further affirmation of the principles and implementation of the policy of nonalignment.

Thanking you once again for the cordial hospitality, I raise this glass to the health of our exteemed friend, Comrade Nyerere, to our Tanzanian friends, to even further closer relations between our countries and parties, to comprehensive progress of all peoples, and thus also to progress in the world.

Toast to Banana 15 Apr

LD161016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1836 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Toast by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at 15 April dinner given in his honor by the Zimbabwe president in Salisbury]

[Text] Salisbury, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Your excellency, esteemed comrade president and dear friend, dear friends and comrades. We are very grateful to you for your warm words about Yugoslavia and for your heartfelt hospitality. The feelings which you expressed are mutual; it is with particular pleasure that we stress this. Comrade president, you rightly spoke about friendship between the peoples of our two nonaligned countries. From the very first moments of the resolute and heroic struggle which your people started to liquidate the colonial remnants of the past and--sparing no sacrifice--to live in freedom, independence and dignity, it has enjoyed full support and friendly feelings from the peoples of Yugoslavia. This, I would say, is natural because our nations and nationalities also had to cover a hard road to freedom and independence. We started our struggle virtually barehanded against the enormous forces of the Fascist occupiers, and fought in cruel conditions, suffering heavy losses. But we knew, and this has also been proved by your own struggle, that no power, however, great, can defeat a people determined to fight for its freedom. This gives us confidence again today.

I wish to stress on this occasion that our admiration for your heroic struggle was also constantly reflected in our President Tito's care and support.

Our friendship was also proved by the close relations established between President Tito and the outstanding leader of your liberation struggle, Comrade Robert Mugabe.

The full success of your struggle also has a broad international significance. This success has encouraged all the fighters for freedom, for the final liquidation of colonialism, racism, apartheid and all the forms of domination on the soil of Africa and has convincingly shown how illusory are all the efforts to maintain and prolong the system which has been condemned by the United Nations and the whole of mankind. The victory of the people of Zimbabwe has created even more favorable conditions for the national liberation of Namibia, to which the international community is duty-bound to give full assistance. This victory is also a contribution to the realization of the goals of the nonaligned policy, to the realization of more equitable relations and progress in the world.

I should like to recall the deep understanding which Comrade Tito had for the liberation struggle of other peoples, for us this has always been a matter of principle, a matter of the conviction that no one can be certain about the lasting values of his own freedom unless it is also enjoyed by other peoples.

We know what prestige and respect President Tito enjoyed among you. You also demonstrated this when our president was buried. We highly value this friendly and humane gesture.

We are following with great attention and understanding your desire and efforts to create the conditions for the more rapid economic and general progress of your country. At the recent ministerial conference in Salisbury, the Yugoslav Government's representative presented concrete proposals concerning those forms of our future cooperation which can render direct assistance to your development. It goes without saying that our cooperation will constantly grow and, after becoming better acquainted with the possibilities on both sides, we are certain to find numerous fields in which this cooperation will be mutually beneficial.

We are ready to intensify various contacts in the political field as well, and to cooperate more closely in realizing the policy of nonalignment. In brief, the Presidency and the Government of the SFRY want a comprehensive development of friendly relations with Zimbabwe, in which we see mutual and also broader interests. Our visit serves this goal and your words and the talks we are holding confirm that we share this conviction.

In the field of international relations, again, our two countries--devoted to the policy of nonalignment--have the same aspirations and the same anxieties.

We consider that respect for the right of African countries--the same as that of all other countries: Freedom, independence and life in peace and security--represents one of the prerequisites for world peace and broader trust. We are deeply convinced that every outside attempt to establish any non-African influence in these regions leads to rivalry between the blocs, which after all effects the independence of countries, but whose negative consequences also harm world relations as a whole.

This makes the significance of the OAU and its efforts to build more stable relations and closer cooperation on African soil even greater.

We consider the aggressive activity of the racist regime in South Africa toward neighboring countries as very dangerous, especially as regards its prevention of decolonization in Namibia whose people and their legitimate representative, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], enjoy our full support. We also wholeheartedly support the efforts of the frontline states to preserve their independence and to develop in peace and security.

The SFRY Presidency is deeply convinced that the present worrying situation in the world, burdened by many difficult problems, requires persistent engagement in implementing the policy of nonalignment by all the nonaligned countries. Only thus--on a principled basis and in the widest interest--can the numerous acute problems which threaten peace, security, cooperation and progress in the world be solved. The recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi has strengthened our original principles, emphasized the independent nonbloc character of our movement and its democratic principles, and thus contributed to greater action unity of the nonaligned countries.

Esteemed comrade president, once again I warmly thank you and the Government of Zimbabwe for your cordial hospitality. We are convinced that our talks will contribute to still closer cooperation, rapprochement and friendship between our two nonaligned countries.

Allow me to extend to you and to the entire people of Zimbabwe, the most cordial congratulations of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the SFRY Presidency, on the first anniversary of independence of your republic, with best wishes for its prosperity and the all-round progress of your people.

I raise this glass to the health of the esteemed president, Comrade Banana; to the health of the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe; and of all our friends in Zimbabwe, to the all-round development of your country and prosperity of your people, to the strengthening of cooperation and friendship between our two countries, to the noble aims of nonalignment which serve all nations, all peoples and progress in the world.

Stopover in Ethiopia

LD161850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1833 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 Apr (TANJUG)--On his way home after visiting a number of African countries, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in Addis Ababa tonight. He was met at the airport by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian head of state, accompanied by highest-ranking Ethiopia officials.

Talks With Mengistu

LD170900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2220 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 Apr (TANJUG)--After a stay of several hours in Addis Ababa, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left for Belgrade shortly after midnight. The short stay in the Ethiopian capital at the invitation of the head of the Ethiopian state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, was used for a friendly exchange of views on the promotion of cooperation between the two countries and on the topical questions of international relations which preoccupy the nonaligned countries. Separate talks with the Ethiopian partners were held by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Col Gen Janko Susnjar.

The head of the Ethiopian state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, then gave a dinner in honor of the guests from Yugoslavia which was attended by the most outstanding Ethiopian political and military personalities.

More on Mengistu Talks

LD171710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stopped in Addis Ababa for several hours on his way to Belgrade at the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam, the president of the socialist Ethiopia.

On this occasion, friendly talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual respect and views were exchanged on the promotion of bilateral cooperation and on topical international problems.

Separate talks were held by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with Fisseha Desta, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council, with Adis Tedla, chairman of the national development plan; and Col Gen Janko Susnjar, assistant federal secretary for national defense, with Brig Gen Tesfaye, minister of defense.

During the talks and the exchange of views on international problems, particular attention was paid to nonaligned countries' activities. In this connection, emphasis was laid on the significance of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, which strengthened the unity of action of the movement of nonaligned countries, reaffirmed its independent character and widened the scope for nonaligned countries' further activity and their involvement in the settling of the crises and conflicts which hinder international relations in the world.

It was stressed that respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs remains a lasting principle in relations between countries and nations.

Anxiety was voiced on both sides at the serious exacerbation of the international situation caused by the increasingly frequent use of force, pressure and interference, failure to deal with the existing crisis flashpoints and creation of new ones, deepening of the world's economic crisis and deterioration of the position of developing countries. Stress was laid on the pressing need to adopt concrete actions and measures aimed at healing the international situation and settling crises and acute problems on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter, the OAU Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

Particular attention was paid to the situation in Africa. Attention was drawn to the serious problems which African countries are experiencing in the struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid and for their complete political and economic emancipation.

The racist regime of South Africa was condemned most sharply because of its illegal occupation of Namibia and its aggressive actions against the neighboring countries. Full support was voiced for the peoples of Namibia, which is waging a heroic struggle for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], its sole legitimate representative.

Attention was drawn to the need for an even more active involvement of nonaligned countries and the international community in the efforts to extend support and aid to SWAPO, the liberation movements of southern Africa and the frontline countries with the aim of speeding up the decolonization of Namibia and terminating the system of racism and apartheid in South Africa.

President Mengistu briefed Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on the resolute efforts being made by socialist Ethiopia in the political and social fields and the enlightenment of the masses. President Mengistu expressed gratitude for the great support and assistance extended by Yugoslavia to socialist Ethiopia in the latter's efforts aimed at achieving economic and cultural development.

The two sides expressed complete satisfaction with the increasingly developed Yugoslav-Ethiopian relations and cooperation and agreed to make even greater efforts in the direction of further intensifying the deepening mutual relations.

Both sides expressed the desire to further promote Yugoslav-Ethiopian relations, a particular contribution to which is made by the existing practice to constant and useful exchange of views between representatives of the two nonaligned countries.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the other Yugoslav personalities were accorded heartfelt hospitality and attention during their stay in Addis Ababa.

Returns, Makes Statement

LD171000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0756 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned home today after visiting Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Col Gen Janko Susnjar, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and other personalities returned home with him. After landing at Batajnica Airport, Cvijetin Mijatovic gave the following statement:

"Our official friendly visits to the Republic of Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zimbabwe, which have just ended, enabled us to have wide-ranging and very fruitful talks with our hosts, President Kaunda, President Nyerere, President Banana and Prime Minister Mugabe, as well as with other personalities from these countries' leaderships. We also had meetings with representatives of the liberation movements of the peoples of Southern Africa.

"All our meetings were cordial and marked by sincere friendship and mutual respect.

"Wherever we went we experienced warm feelings and friendship for Yugoslavia and its peoples and trust in its policies, which we created over the decades with Tito at our head. In every one of these countries the desire was expressed on both sides to continue to promote cooperation in bilateral and international fields. We considered very concrete programs and the possibilities for speedier and more comprehensive economic cooperation, including major joint work on the building of industrial and energy projects, agricultural farms, water projects and others. Scientific-technical cooperation will also be promoted to a considerable extent and the appropriate agreements were signed on this, as well as cooperation in the field of information.

"We paid particular attention to talks on the most successful realization of the goals of nonaligned policy in the conditions of the alarming international situation, because the nonaligned movement and the whole world today face increasingly numerous and dangerous crises, intensified rivalry between the bloc powers, attacks on the independence of countries and attempts to halt the process of decolonization and the building of new economic relations.

"We jointly established that the democratic course and positive results of the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi--which reaffirmed the independence, nonbloc character and vitality of nonalignment and the resolve of the movement to implement the original principles consistently--increased the readiness of these countries to involve themselves more broadly and concretely in the implementation of the policy of nonalignment. They see this as the mainstay of their independence and the best way to contribute to the solving of the acute problems which are oppressing the whole world.

"On this occasion we again reaffirmed the joint view that foreign interventions are impermissible and very dangerous to general peace and security, wherever they take place and under whatever pretext.

"Particular attention was devoted during the talks to the alarming situation in southern Africa. We reached the conclusion that, instead of the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, there is a strengthening today of dangerous tendencies of non-African interference in African affairs and attempts to hold on to the present and gain new privileged positions and presence. We reached the joint conclusion that in this situation there is a pressing need for an energetic action by nonaligned countries and for the involvement of the international community to ensure that UN decisions on Namibia and southern Africa are consistently applied.

"Everybody we had talks with expressed interest in the European conditions and the problems of our continent. Expression was given to the joint conviction that the development on and problems of all the continents and in all the regions were more deeply interrelated than ever before.

"We were also acquainted with the internal development of these countries. We saw a wealth of forms in which deep socioeconomic changes are taking place, in which socialism represents the basic vision and political preoccupation. We also found a great interest in our experiences in socialist development.

"Everywhere we encountered moving expressions of respect for and warm memory of our President Tito. One could see how deeply his work had taken root inthe awareness and sentiments of the African peoples. Stress was laid on the satisfaction felt that Tito's work was being successfully continued. In this, they told us, they also found one of the factors of their own self-confidence, because they would be able to go on counting on Yugoslavia as a sincere friend.

"On our way back home we stopped--at the invitation of President Mengistu--in Addis Ababa last night for several hours. We used this time for a friendly exchange of views on the further promotion of bilateral cooperation and on international problems which preoccupy the attention of the Nonaligned Movement. These talks too were very useful and we shall continue them in the future.

"In brief, our visit to these African countries reaffirmed and consolidated past friendship and created greater possibilities for the further development of bilateral cooperation. We are returning home convinced that our country enjoys a great prestige in this important part of the world. This gives us pleasure, but it also imposes serious obligations on us.

"Speaking on my own behalf and that of the comrades who accompanied me on these visits, in this way, too, I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to President Kaunda, President Nyerere, President Banana and Prime Minister Mugabe, as well as to President Mengistu, for their warm hospitality and for their expressions of trust and friendship which we fully return."

Cvijetin Mijatovic was met at Batajnica Airport by Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Kiro Hadzivasilev, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and a number of other high-ranking officials.

Also present at the welcoming ceremony was D.B. Moombe, charge d'affaires at the Zambian Embassy in Belgrade.

ROMANIAN PREMIER VERDET CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD201426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Mutual interest and readiness by both Yugoslavia and Romania to intensify efforts on realization of the agreements reached to date on bilateral cooperation were the main features of today's first round of official talks between the government delegations headed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ilie Verdet, premier of Romania.

The two sides stated that, on the whole, friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania were developing with increasing success, in keeping with the agreements between presidents Tito and Ceausescu on principles and aims of that cooperation. Stress was also laid on the usefulness of deepening these contacts on these bases, as well as on the common wish to continue these contacts in mutual interest, confirmed by the visit paid by President Ceausescu to Belgrade last October, the meeting between President of the SFRY Presidency Mijatovic and President Ceausescu in Timisoara 2 months ago, as well as a number of contacts between representatives of the two countries on lower levels. The richness and broadness of these contacts and talks clearly demonstrate the mutual resolve to continue to promote good-neighborly relations.

A part of today's first round of Yugoslav-Romanian talks was also devoted to the mutual exchange of information on topical problems of the two countries' internal development. Prime Minister Verdet talked about major preoccupations and topical requirements of Romania's development at the present moment, while Djuranovic acquainted the guests with our present internal political situation, basic characteristics of our development at the present moment, and with the preparations for the congress of self-managers and the 12th Congress of the LCY. He talked particularly about the present economic situation and programs of economic stabilization.

The talks will be resumed this afternoon.

More Talks With Djuranovic

LD202207 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] This afternoon the talks between Djuranovic and Verdet also were devoted to problems of the further promotion of the economic cooperation. The Romanian premier spoke of the intentions of his government to promote economic relations. Both sides then pointed to the need to invest efforts to overcome difficulties in realizing the goals set out in signed agreements according to which commodity exchanges should read $4.6 billion by 1985--that is, doubling the trade achieved in the past 5-year period.

In implementing such ambitious plans there are objective difficulties which arise as a consequence of the world economic crisis, and this affects particularly severely the developing coungries, and thus both Yugoslavia and Romania. It therefore was agreed that efforts be intensified for the realization of the planned goals in industrial cooperation, joint investments and ventures in third markets. Shipbuilding, machine building, electronics and the chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, as well as agriculture, transit traffic and power engineering above all were mentioned as prospects for Yugoslav-Romainian cooperation.

It was stressed that a particular role in all this is played by the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, within the context of which a group for monitoring businesses will be founded and which will particularly concern itself with possible new cooperation projects by Yugoslav and Romanian work collectives.

It was noted that scientific-technical cooperation on a long-term basis is very significant. Expressing satisfaction with the development of cooperation so far, both sides expressed readiness to have this cooperation promoted even further. Before the beginning of the afternoon talks, Premier Ilie Verdet laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at Avala.

Djuranovic Hosts Dinner

LD202136 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade--This evening, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner in honor of his guest, Ilie Verdet, at which they exchanged toasts.

Djuranovic Dinner Toast

LD202153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Toast by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive COuncil, at 20 April dinner in Belgrade in honor of Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Esteemed Comrade Premier, dear Romanian guests, comrades and friends: It is both ar honor and a satisfaction to me to be able, Comrade Verdet, to greet you and your associates and to express a cordial welcome and wish you a pleasant stay in our country.

On this occasion too I would like to stress the lasting value of the foundations and landmarks given to our relations and to our cooperation by presidents Tito and Ceasescu in their numerous meetings and talks. The principles which they incorporated into our relations and the major results which we have achieved by joint efforts represent a firm and reliable basis for the further development of good-neighborliness and the constant promotion of cooperation between both countries and our peoples.

The continuity of the positive development of relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania was also poignantly confirmed during last year's visit by President Ceausescu to Yugoslavia and during recent Yugoslav-Romanian talks at the highest level in Timisoara.

Your visit, Comrade Premier, in a series of meetings by high-ranking representatives of the two neighboring socialist countries, will be a fresh contribution to the further consolidation of our friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation. We are convinced that this is in line with the lasting interests of the peoples of our two countries. By this Yugoslavia and Romania are making at the same time the best contribution to broadening equitable international cooperation, peace and security in this region and in Europe.

We rightly stress the significant results which we have achieved in bilateral cooperation. However, I believe that I share your view when I say that this still does not correspond to the real possibilities and needs of the two countries, and what I have in mind in this context in particular is the sphere of economic cooperation. The goals which we have set ourselves for the next 5-year period demand and deserve our wholehearted commitment. This major increase in the volume and the enrichment of the content of our economic cooperation we can achieve by developing industrial cooperation, by realizing joint investment ventures and activities on third markets by which the entire economic relations will be raised to a higher level and will be in line with the friendly relations between our two countries.

I would also like to stress positive developments in the sphere of the cultural-educational, scientific-technical, border and other forms of cooperation. There need be no doubt that by joint endeavors in line with our aspirations and interests we shall achieve fresh successes in these as well as in all other spheres of bilateral cooperation.

The Serbian and Croatian nationality in Romania and the Romanian nationality in Yugoslavia, with their own comprehensive development and continuous affirmation of the role of the factor of drawing closer together, understanding and friendship, are making a significant contribution to all the relations and cooperation between our two countries.

Esteemed Comrade Verdet, our two countries also are realizing fruitful cooperation in the international sphere. By proceeding from their own international positions, Yugoslavia and Romania consistently advocate the democratization of international relations and the construction of a better and more just world based on equality and full respect for freedom, independence, and sovereignty of all states and peoples.

The serious worsening of the international situation, the challenges and problems which mankind faces make the exemplary Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation and the contribution which the two countries are making to the consolidation of world peace and security even more significant.

What causes us concern are the undiminished attempts to resolve international problems from positions of force, by strengthening the arms race, by interference in internal affairs, by pressures and interventions, which seriously threaten world peace and the freedom and independence of states and peoples.

We are convinced that by a decisive involvement of the entire international community these negative tendencies can be halted, which is in the interest of a positive development of international relations.

We see the real basis for resolving crisis hotbeds and crucial international problems through the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment. Yugoslavia consistently directs its efforts at the implementation of these principles which provide the best guarantee for peace, stability and social progress in the world.

Convinced that these talks of ours also will continue to contribute to a further raising of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation and friendship, I raise this glass to the health of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; to your health, Comrade Verdet; to the health of your associates; to the progress and prosperity of neighboring and friendly Romania; and to peace and equitable cooperation in the world.

Verdet Answering Toast

LD202222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Toast by Ilie Verdet, premier of Romania, at a 20 April dinner given in his honor in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Esteemed Comrade President of the Federal Executive Council, dear comrades and friends.

I would like to express on this occasion, too, Dear Comrade Djuranovic, the warmest thanks for the kind invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and for the attention and hospitality with which we have been received.

We also express thanks for the friendly words addressed to the Romanian people and to the leadership of our party and state.

It is with satisfaction that we pay this friendly visit, a visit to which we attach great attention and significance for resolving questions on the development of cooperation between our countries in all spheres.

We hold in high appreciation the friendly Romanian-Yugoslav relations which were founded on a lasting basis by presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, on the principles of independence and sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and the right of every people to decide independently the path of its own development.

The joint statement and other documents adopted on the occasion of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's official friendly visit to your country as well as the meeting at the highest level in Timisoara opened up new and broad horizons for the further development and deepening of our cooperation on these foundations.

I would like to stress with satisfaction the fruitful dialogue between our parties and governments and between our parliaments, political and social organizations, the spirit of trust, understanding and mutual respect which marks Romanian-Yugoslav relations in every sphere.

In assessing positively the results in the sphere of economic and scientific-technical relations, growth in trade, exemplary cooperation in using the energy potential of the Danube, cooperation in the petro-chemical industry and others, I agree with you that we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved so far. Bearing in mind the great significance which we attack to this sphere of our relations and to much greater existing possibilities it is necessary that we intensify our joint efforts, particularly in the direction of developing industrial cooperation and specialization, promoting new forms of joint work, realizing joint projects, creating joint enterprises, cooperating on third markets, and so on. In this way we shall be able to realize and exceed the agreed volume of trade for the current 5-year period which is over 2.5 times greater compared with the past 5-year period. The construction of these projects and the comprehensive development of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation is in line with the interests of the socialist construction of our countries and with the cause of general progress, cooperation and peace in the world.

Esteemed comrades, in working persistently on the successful implementation of the party program for the construction of a comprehensively developed socialist society, Romania is also at the same time developing broad international activity.

We believe that in today's international situation when there are grave dangers for the peace and independence of peoples, it is necessary to strengthen solidarity and cooperation of socialist countries, of developing and nonaligned countries, of all democratic and progressive forces, and to intensify the efforts of all peoples aimed at preventing a worsening of the international situation and at reviving the policy of relaxation, independence, cooperation and peace.

I stress with joy that Romania and Yugoslavia are consistently striving for a powerful affirmation in relations between states on the principles of complete equality, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs. renunciation of force and of the threat of the use of force, and the democratic settling by political means and through negotiations of conflicts and all disputed problems between states.

We are paying particular attention to the problems of security and cooperation in Europe and the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. We believe that the conference on European security and cooperation should agree on convening a conference on measures increasing trust and leading to disarmament in Europe, that it should adopt decisions that would lead to the development of cooperation in all spheres between the participating countries and that it should establish the date and place of the next meeting.

We are striving and working to expand bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans as an important contribution to the building of security and the development of cooperation on the continent.

The halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, now represents the priority task in the struggle for peace, independence, relaxation and security in the world. We also attach particular attention to the elimination of underdevelopment and the realization of the new international economic order. We attribute great significance to the role played by the policy of nonalignment in international life, to the active participation, on an equal footing, of small and medium-sized countries in the settling of international problems, to the strengthening of the policy of peace, independence and consolidation of international security.

Convinced that our visit, talks and the accords which we shall reach will contribute to the further development of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation, I propose this toast to the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the SFR; Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation; the good health of Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; your good health, Comrade Djuranovic, and that of your aides; the good health of all the comrades present."

VRHOVEC ATTENDS NONALIGNED MEETING IN ALGIERS

Report on Meeting

LD201800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 20 Apr 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Algiers, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--The Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial session in Algiers besides voicing support to Namibia's independence, once again confirmed the importance of the authentic positions and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, pointing at the same time to the dangers entailed in the present, worsened international climate.

The non-aligned rejected with determination attempts to transfer the problem of decolonization to the sphere of bloc compromising. The non-aligned countries very severely condemned in Algiers South Africa's efforts to endanger through continued aggressions the sovereignty of neighbouring, independent African countries.

The Coordinating Bureau supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people led by the SWAPO as its only authentic and legitimate representative.

The non-aligned countries' foreign ministers who attended the session in Algiers pointed to the responsibility of the United Nations for the future of Namibia.

The non-aligned countries agreed to continue extending all possible assistance to SWAPO's liberation struggle, including assistance in the military field. Many countries announced they would give contributions to funds for assistance to the Namibian people.

All these concrete examples of solidarity with and support to the Namibian people have been assessed as an evident example of not only the attitude of the non-aligned to a concrete problem but also as a concrete implementation of general positions on the struggle against colonialism and all other forms of domination and hegemony.

Vrhovec Receives PAC Leader

AU171213 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held talks in Dar es Salaam with a delegation of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) led by its Chairman, J. Pokela. The delegation of this liberation movement from South Africa informed the federal secretary for foreign affairs about the difficult situation prevailing in their country and about the increasingly greater resistance of the South African people to the regime of apartheid in the country.

More on Vrhovec

For TANJUG and other reportage of the activities of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau conference on Namibia in Algiers, including his 18 April speech, see the North Africa section of the 20 April and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS, DISCUSSES TRADE

LD2020242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1827 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Bulgarian commodity exchange in the coming five years could reach the total of 2.9 billion dollars.

This forecast was set forth today at the end of the talks between Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Georgi Yordanov. Dragan and Yordanov headed the two countries' delegations which considered in Belgrade the possibilities of the development of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation in the 1981-1985 period.

In the coming period the two countries will devote special attention to the development of modern forms of cooperation, such as specialization, industrial co-production and joint investments, primarily in the field of power supply, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and machine building and chemical industries.

In the 1976-1980 period Yugoslav-Bulgarian commodity exchange totalled 1.2 billion dollars.

Meets With Stambolic

LD201940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia, today had a talk with Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on possibilities for promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, as well as on Serbia's concrete participation in this cooperation. The talk over, Stambolic, entertained his guest of luncheon.

Opens Trade Exhibit

LD201705 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--A trade and industrial exhibition of the People's Republic of Bulgaria opened today at the Belgrade fair grounds. Achievements of the Bulgarian metallurgical, machine building, electronic, chemical, petrochemical, building, power and food industries and of agriculture are shown at this exhibition in exhibits of 30 enterprises and 27 foreign trade organizations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The exhibition was opened by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and by Georgi Yordanov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Politburo candidate member.

Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that more frequent contacts by business organizations of the two countries are expanding economic cooperation, and this is also shown by the fact that trade is doubling every 5 years. Special significance in this goes to the economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which accounts for more than 40 percent of Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade.

The opening of the exhibition, which will last until 28 April, was also attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Jon Srbovan, president of the Presidium of Yugoslavia's Chamber of Economy.

FRG'S BRANDT CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS SRZENTIC

LD202310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1749 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Budva, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, met with Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD of the FRG in Milocer today. Brandt is spending a brief vacation in Montenegro.

During lengthy friendly talks, Srzentic informed Brandt of topical issues of the socio-economic development of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and of the activities of the republic's League of Communists. Reference was also made to the topical issues of cooperation and relations of the two countries and of the LCY and SPD.

TURKISH MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD202030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Turkish land forces commander, Army General Nurettin Ersin who arrived this morning on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces at head of his country's military delegation today visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defence and talked with his host, Admiral Branko Mamula.

The talks between the guest from friendly Turkey and Admiral Mamula passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and pertained to the further promotion of relations between the two countries' armed forces.

During the stay in Yugoslavia the Turkish military delegation will visit some units and institution of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

SYRIAN INFORMATION MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

LD202036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Ismail Bajra and Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad today described the development of Yugoslav-Syrian cooperation in the domain of information as successful.

Particularly good results have been achieved, under a cooperation programme signed in Damascus in 1980, in cooperation between the Yugoslav and Syrian news agencies and radio and TV organizations, as well as in the publishing field, the two sides assessed.

Bajra and Ahmad stressed the need for comprehensive preparations for the next meeting of the nonaligned intergovernmental coordination committee for information, to be held in mid-May [words indistinct]

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR ON MOTOR MANUFACTURING

LD202024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--The protocol on the extension of the Yugoslav-USSR intergovernmental agreement on longterm cooperation between the automobile works "Crvena Zastava" of Kragujevac and the Soviet automobile works "Vaz" of Tolyati [as received].

The value of mutual deliveries in the 1981-85 period will reach some 500 million dollars. The agreement provides for "Vaz" to deliver to "Crvena Zastava" 103,000 "Lada" type cars and spare parts to the value of 40 million dollars. "Crvena Zastava," which manufactures about 250,000 automobiles, will deliver to the Soviet partner various parts to the corresponding value.

"Crvena Zastava" and the Soviet "Vaz" which annually manufactures some 700,000 automobiles, have been cooperating for ten years.

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO SERBIA

LD202316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Sabac, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--A delegation from Heilongjiang Province in the People's Republic of China, headed by Zhao Dezun, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and secretary of the Chinese Communist Party provincial committee, visited Sabac today. The delegation, which is visiting Serbia for several days, was also accompanied in Sabac by Krsta Avramovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dragoslav Nikolic, president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Serbian Assembly; Ivan Loprivica, undersecretary in the republican Secretariat for Economy of Serbia; and Miodrag Moravcevic, secretary to the delegation.

Dragoljub Cosic, president of the Sabac municipal assembly, acquainted the visitors with the economic development of the town and municipality and then the members of the Chinese delegation visited the Zorka chemical works, where Radenko Zunic, chairman of the business management committee, stressed that the collective had maintained business cooperation with the PRC for a long time now. Zorka exports considerable quantitites of plant protection products. The visitors were particularly interested in artificial fertilizers, paints and varnishes made by Zorka.

LUDVIGER RECEIVES MALAYSIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD202308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Dr Emil Ludviger, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, today received Datuk Lee San Choon, Malaysian minister of transport, who is visiting Zagreb in connection with the ninth roundtable on the theme "cooperation between developing countries in the field of transportation and communications."

In extensive talks, readiness was expressed on both sides to further promote economic cooperation between the SFRY and Malaysia and increase the share of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in this, especially in the field of transportation and communications.

The roundtable will begin in Zagreb tomorrow and will last 3 days.

VOJVODINA COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD201816 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 20 Apr 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Novi Sad, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina invests great efforts for the development of cooperation with developing countries. This group of countries accounts for nearly one fifth of Vojvodina's trade with the world. Vojvodina cooperates with 18 developing countries, whereby it makes an important contribution to Yugoslavia's overall endeavours in this field.

These data were presented today at a joint session of the Council for Relations with Foreign Countries and the Council for Economic Development and Policy of the Province of Vojvodina.

Apart from commodity exchanges, Vojvodina devotes special attention to higher forms of cooperation with developing countries. Several enterprises and research institutions of Vojvodina are working on various projects in the world, especially in the field of agro-industry and oil industry. The "Danube-Tisa-Danube" work organization is executing large projects in Iraq, Iran and Angola, and Vojvodina's oil enterprises are prospecting, together with partners in Algeria, oil and gas deposits in Algeria. The "Potisje" machine tool factory had founded a mixed enterprise for machine tools manufacturing in Mexico. Cooperation with the Nigerian, Tanzanian, Kuwaiti and some other developing countries' economies is increasingly developing.

The Province of Vojvodina which is the most developed agricultural region in Yugoslavia also cooperates with many developing countries in the promotion of food production and the application of modern achievements in agriculture. Several institutes of Vojvodina give professional training in various fields of agriculture for students from 26 developing countries.

FEC ASKS CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTION

LD201432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--The resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1981, adopted at the end of last year, will be modified to a certain extent and brought into harmony with the provisions of Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-85 period. The Federal Executive Council, which is making the proposal, has forwarded to the Yugoslav Assembly the amendments and addenda to this yearly plan and it is expected that they could be adopted in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in mid-May.

The amendments and addenda to the 1981 resolution include only those questions which are seen as important for harmonizing the planning documents and implementing the economic policy this year. The planned changes are based on the fact that only 3 months of the current year have passed and that efforts should be aimed at stimulating production. Thus the framework for the growth of industrial and agricultural production should not be changed and neither should the social product's growth rate.

In the first 2 months of 1981 industrial production went up by a mere 0.5 percent compared to the same period last year. Planners see one of the basic causes for the production growth slowdown in insufficient supplies of reproduction material and raw materials. There were other difficulties also (severe winter, decrease in the number of working days, and so forth). Reviving industrial production therefore constitutes the basic task of economic policy.

Planners say that there have also been some unfavorable trends in agriculture. Areas under autumn crops have been reduced.

For example, wheat was sown on an area 10 percent smaller than in 1980. All this was followed by extensive floods. However, experts believe that spring sowing can remedy this situation to a great extent.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES 'OPENNESS OF INFORMATION'

LD201255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Report on interview of Batric Jovanovic, president of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Information, by TANJUG Editor Nikola Korac--time and place not given]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--In no way can we be satisfied with the present state of openness of information sources. On the contrary, socialist forces and above all communists face a very significant task of working courageously and firmly on ensuring that working people and citizens are fully informed, on "unlocking" all sources of information, said Batric Jovanovic, president of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Information, in an interview with TANJUG's Editor Nilola Korac.

Batric Jovanovic pointed out certain practical questions from the sphere of supplying citizens with information, which have been particularly topical in recent times. There is no doubt that a great part in all this is played by the so-called "sources of information." The degree to which the public is informed about events in the country and elsewhere depends very much on them. "I do not know whether it could be said that sources of information are increasingly less open. It would be more true to say that, taken as whole, they are more open than before. However, our criteria for this openness are now considerably stricter, in keeping with the continuous deepening of self-management democracy, namely in direct proportion to the increase of awareness and resolve of citizens to oppose decisively any 'alienation' of the flow of information and data vital for work and self-management decisionmaking."

Jovanovic said: As long as someone, regardless of who he is, hides his work from the public, responsibility cannot exist. Every instance of concealing data and information from working people and citizens represents an attack on their most elementary rights and freedoms. This is usually a futile job: "Secrets" never have remained and never will remain undiscovered. True, sometimes it takes a long time for truth to be revealed. This as a rule happens in the cases when those who halt the flow of information have "background" or when others also receive helpings of their "cake." The most efficient prevention of such phenomena are sharp criticism in the League of Communists, Socialist Alliance, and trade unions, and above all a public exposure of all cases of a lack of openness toward the public and of undemocratic, unself-management behavior. Such conduct by people in higher and more responsible places should be judged with greater severity. We have to revive that old and good practice of our party and as a consequence working people and citizens will have even greater confidence in the LCY.

One of the consequences of information media isolationism is without doubt the so-called coffeehouse and behind-the-scenes type of information. It appears that until recently and as a result of the shortage of certain foodstuffs we have been inundated by unconfirmed spoken news and speculations. It is, however, true to say that some responsible people, by means of their contradictory statements, partly provided food for coffeehouse talk, said Jovanovic in this connection. The best way to stop untruths and often fantastic stories from spreading is always to tell the complete truth. Only by supplying truthful, timely and full information to the public can behind-the-scenes talk be destroyed like a soap bubble. But what a responsible official promises has to be unconditionally fulfilled ... [TANJUG ellipsis]

The conversation then focused on the multitude of the so-called "confidential" or "strictly confidential" material which circulates in our offices and at meetings.

Nearly a third of all the documents which were forwarded last year to the delegates in the Yugoslav Assembly bore a sign indicating varying degrees of confidentiality. Naturally, there is no parliament in the world whose members do not receive some confidential, so to speak, secret materials and texts. However, we have gone too far in this area, particularly now when we bear in mind the open character of our socialist society.

It is no secret to anyone, in Yugoslavia or beyond its borders, that in our country there are different economic interests of the republics and provinces. For objective reasons they are sometimes contradictory. In our community of equal nations and nationalities it is possible to harmonize contradictory interests only by democratic agreement-making and by compromises, which means by taking into account legitimate interests of each republic and province. In practice, however, harmonizing of these interests and dealing with contradictory arguments sometimes take place behind closed doors. It is certain that presenting real problems and differences in public would enable our nations and nationalities to get to know each other even better.

What is particularly important, such procedure, complete openness in this kind of work, would deprive various troublemakers of the opportunity to "discover" something which is not there, something which they wish to spread as certain stands and attitudes of some of our republics of provinces. By being completely open in this kind of work, Jovanovic believes, agreements would be reached faster and the number of confidential or secret documents in the Yugoslav Assembly could be reduced to a necessary level.

LC ORGANIZATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION STUDIED

LD202016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Of the 220,000 students in Serbia, nearly one in three is a member of the League of Communists. The university League of Communists organization in Belgrade alone, for instance, has 31,000 members. This is an enormous force and, therefore, the fundamental issue which arises is whether the League of Communists at universities, faculties and colleges is organized in such a way as to act ideologically and with regard to actions as a unified whole. This was the focal point of today's consultative meeting on the organization and activity of the League of Communists in higher education, held at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

It was noted at the consultative meeting that forum-like, office-work and academic debates still exist at a number of League of Communists organizations in higher education establishments. In many places, it was said, the number of members of the Socialist Youth Federation and of the League of Communists are nearly the same. In some situations, however, students were not sufficiently included in the transformation processes of education. With regard to the organizational standards of the League of Communists there are still considerable weaknesses and differences and this contributes to the insufficient activity by organizations and communists at universities and faculties.

At a majority of faculties, it is believed, appropriate forms of activity and organizations have not yet been found. The tie between basic League of Communists organizations is weak. Action forms of organizations have not yet asserted themselves to a sufficient degree. Along with this, it was stressed, the influence of the League of Universities, faculties and colleges cannot be achieved by spontaneous and periodic meetings by communists. Their ideological influence must stem from well-organized action in all the places where they live, work and learn.

Recent events in Kosovo, too, it was said, sound a warning about the urgent need to strengthen all forms of ideological work and of ideological struggle in the entire educational system. Good and all-embracing ideopolitical work and basic mobile organizations of the League of Communists thwart the creation of space for the penetration of hostile ideas, attitudes and actions. Conversely self-satisfaction, lack of vigilance and superficiality are soil for the activity of enemies, in particular among the young. It is also from this point of view that the question of how the enemy had succeeded in winning over so quickly a number of the young--and from nationalistic, irredentist and counterrevolutionary positions--should be answered.

DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC VISITS KRUSEVAC

LD202030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Krusevac, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today visited Krusevac. General Ljubicic, who was accompanied by Lt-Col Gen Eugen Lebaric, Bogoljub Djordjevic and Bora Milenkovic, toured the training center for ABH [atomic-biological-chemical] defense, the Miloje Zakic chemical and rubber industry center, the 14 October industry of building, mining and agricultural machines and metal structures and the Krusevac Municipal Assembly. At the ABH Defense Training Center, an arms training center of the Armed Forces which trains cadres for the armed forces and other structures of society, General Ljubicic was acquainted with the results of 35 years of work by Col Slobodan Mikic. So far over 10,000 cadets and students have completed various schools and courses at the center.

At the Miloje Zakic industry center General Ljubicic was given a golden badge, the collective's highest recognition, which was awarded to him in connection with the 90th anniversary of the existence and development of the Miloje Zakic industry.

At the 14 October, the largest organization in the municipality which has nearly 7,000 workers, the guest was acquainted with the results of business activity and with the aspirations to increase labor productivity and production. In the past 2 decades 14 October has exported to foreign markets 6,900 machines, 5,500 of which went to nonaligned countries.

At the Krusevac Municipal Assembly, the talks centered mostly on the preparations for and defense organization of the working people and citizens. Arsenije Vukovic, president of the assembly, briefed General Ljubicic on the fact that over 50 percent of the population of the municipality is employed and that notable results have been achieved in implementing stabilization. The business of preparedness for defense had become a regular activity of all sociopolitical communities, organizations of associated labor and institutions in the municipality, which the chief inspection service of national defense has assessed as very successful. In the municipality, over 10,000 working people and citizens have completed basic military training and a large number are committed to units of the territorial defense and civil protection.

PRISTINA SAWP DISCUSSES SECURITY SITUATION

AU202042 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Pristina Socialist Alliance Communal Conference discussed at its expanded session today the political-security situation in the commune, and adopted specific tasks. Both in the introductory speech made by Ali Salihu, president of the communal conference, and in the discussion it was said that the current soicopolitical situation in the commune was characterized by increased activity aimed at further preventing hostile activity by means of explaining the counterrevolutionary and irredentist nature of recent disturbances and by unmasking hostile goals.

We must enrich this situation, it was stressed at the session, with direct activity in asserting all the values of socialist self-managing relations and creating the conditions for better work and greater productivity. It is only thus that our activity will be fruitful and of a long-term nature. This also is the sole correct path for implementing the conclusions of the 16th session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, it was decided at the session of the Presidium of the Pristina Socialist Alliance Communal Conference.

SLOVENE LC VIEWS ADMINISTRATIVE SHORTCOMINGS

LD201859 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--At a session chaired by Franc Popit, the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium today considered a report on carrying out the League of Communists' tasks in the organizing and activity of the specialized services of the republic. The Presidium found that social action had restrained the pressure aimed at increasing the administration numerically, but that the sociopolitical causes favoring the growth of administration had not been overcome.

While acknowledging the level attained in socioeconomic development, the Presidium established that the most important cause of the growth in administration is the fact that workers organized in associated labor on the basis of self-management are not yet as a whole able to determine the conditions and results of their work. Shortcomings are still experienced in implementing the political system of socialist self-management, and these shortcomings have perpetuated or increased administration in the political system.

In the economy 23 percent of all employed workers do specialized administrative work. The worst shortcoming, which is creating the conditions for this state of affairs, is the fragmantation of the specialized administrative services and the material-technical means of work, unsuitable organization and methods of work in administrative organs and insufficiently defined norms concerning the evaluation of work, which have fettered income-based relations in this sphere. Likewise the approach to gathering data is not uniform, often is irrational and on the whole is not in keeping with the needs of self-managing decisionmaking.

The positive results achieved make it necessary for the League of Communists to press on with social action in order to speed up the development of the free exchange of labor, which will enable workers in administrative-specialized services to be income-motivated in order to make a greater contribution to the further development of society, the better quality of work and the rational size of administration.

The Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium also considered a number of cadre questions as well as preparations for the congresses of the Slovene League of Communists and the LCY.

SLOVENIA COMMISSION ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD171920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--At its session today chaired by Dusan Sinigoj, the Socialist Republic of Slovenia commission for religious communities assessed the present relations between society and religious communities which operate in the republic. These relations developed positively last year despite some phenomena which disturbed them. Despite these problems, society and the 10 religious communities in Slovenia have settled their relations on the basis of the principles of the constitution and of other regulations which determine the position of religious communities.

Regarding relations with the largest of the religious communities, the Roman Catholic Church, it was ascertained that the development of relations between the SFRY and the Vatican is favorable as was manifested during a visit to the Vatican by high-ranking Yugoslav representatives. Peter Kastelic, secretary at the SFRY Embassy to the Holy See, submitted a report to the session about the present relations between the SFRY and the Vatican. [passage indistinct]

CROATIAN TRADE UNION CALLS FOR REDUCED INVESTMENTS

AU171421 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 81 p 6

[D.B. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Apr--At its session today the Council of the Croatian Trade Union Federation discussed three draft social accords upon which, to a great extent, the definite, specific orientations in the social plan of the republic's development will be based: on satisfying the common needs of social security, on the policy of regional development and the development of underdeveloped regions of Croatia, and on the development of the economic infrastructure. Members of the council adopted several amendments to the draft accords that require that income be spent more economically. For instance, the council believes that the accord on satisfying common needs in social security should incorporate more precise provisions on more effective evaluation of the contribution of social activities to material development and on regulating their mutual relations primarily through a free exchange of labor.

Participants in the session explicitly demanded that instead of the proposed 25.5 percent of the total investments, investments for the development of economic infrastructure should be reduced to 23.7 percent, provided that such investments, just as investments in general, should be made with much greater guarantees that every invested dinar will begin to be returned more rapidly and abundantly than was the case in the past medium-term period.

SERBIAN COUNCIL OF REPUBLIC VIEWS 'ILLEGALITIES'

LD201836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--At their session today, chaired by Branko Pesic, members of the Council of the Republic of Serbia discussed Serbia's draft social plan up to 1985. Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, submitted the introductory report on this subject.

In addition to information about illegalities in the business activities of the Federation of Publicists' Associations of Serbia, in the Beograd-Inzenjering enterprise and in Kragujevac and Krusevac, members of the council were also told of the nature of the events in Kosovo and of the measures which are being taken by federal organs and the organs of the Republic of Serbia and Kosovo. Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, spoke to the members of the council about this and stressed that a detailed analysis of those events is being prepared.

In the debate on illegal phenomena, the report on which was submitted by Svetomir Lalovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, members of the Council of the Republic pointed out that illegal phenomena and abuses exist also in other spheres--in the health service, in the judiciary and in employment. The scandal with Yugoslav doctors in Switzerland, which the Swiss authorities pointed out, was also mentioned. Members of the Council of the Republic believe that these are significant political issues too and they therefore suggested that they also be put on the agenda of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.